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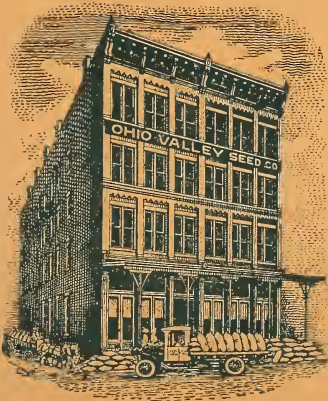
1920

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U. S. Department of Agriculture

Descriptive Catalog



Plain Statements About Seeds of Quality



Evansville, Indiana,
U. S. A.

Office and Salesroom :
513-515 Sycamore St.

Warehouse on Southern and C. & E. I. R. R.

To Our Friends and Customers

In submitting this our 1920 catalogue we wish first to thank all of our former customers for the orders given us in years past. It has been a pleasure to serve you, and we have tried to give you treatment so as to make you feel like coming back to us this year with larger orders than ever.

If you have not been a customer of ours, we make the following STATEMENT OF OUR BUSINESS POLICY.

Our aim is to tell the truth regarding our goods. We will not knowingly make misleading statements or misrepresentation about our seed. We make prompt shipments on all orders. Ninety-two per cent of all orders we get are filled on the same day as received. In the event we make a mistake of any kind, we will promptly and courteously correct it. We will answer promptly any correspondence requesting information regarding seed matters, and will furnish any data or advice within our power to give.

THERE IS NO RISK IN SENDING MONEY WITH YOUR ORDER. Ask your banker to look up our rating in Dunn's or Bradstreet's, then remit by post office order, check, draft, express order, cash or stamps. (Use registered letter if you send cash.)

OUR PRICES ARE QUOTED F. O. B., EVANSVILLE. This means that we pack the goods and deliver to the post office or freight station here at Evansville, free of charge. On some goods, the bags are charged extra, and it is so stated in any price list that we send out.

GUARANTEE

Our Guarantee is a straight forward "open and shut" proposition. We guarantee absolute satisfaction or refund your money. That is plain and cannot be misunderstood. When the shipment arrives you have ten days in which you may inspect and test it and if it is not entirely satisfactory in every way you may then ship it back and we will **REFUND YOUR MONEY** together with the freight you paid.

Our Recleaning plant is not the biggest in the world, but it is up-to-date and we can clean seeds "To a Queen's Taste." We select good qualities to begin with and when we get them cleaned they are "As Good as the Best, and Better than the Rest."

We have been in business in Evansville for twenty years and in that time have served thousands of customers throughout this section of the country.

We refer you to any bank, trust company or commercial agency as to our financial standing and reputation for fair dealing.

We solicit your inquiries and your orders.

OHIO VALLEY SEED CO.

EVANSVILLE, INDIANA

FROM _____

TOWN _____

STATE _____

OHIO VALLEY SEED CO.

SEEDS AND FEEDS

Evansville, - - Indiana



ALFALFA



The Greatest of All Forage Crops

Alfalfa can be grown successfully in every state in the union. It yields more cuttings of very valuable hay than any other crop. From three to seven tons per acre are not unusual yields. Alfalfa has more feed value than has the hay from grasses. Besides the nitrogen gathering qualities of the plant enrich the soil upon which it is grown. The secret of a successful crop depends upon the proper preparation of the soil.

In the selection of your seed, be sure that you buy and get only the very best. It should be from strong, vigorous plants and should be clean and free from all noxious weeds. Alfalfa seed is likely to contain dodder, buckhorn, plantain, yellow tree foil, sweet clover, dock, none of which are desirable in an Alfalfa field.

Prof. Holden of New Jersey, says, "Alfalfa excels every other crop in yield per acre in feeding value, as a drouth resister, and a soil enricher."

A. P. Grout, President Illinois Alfalfa Growers Association, says, "Alfalfa will pay six per cent on one thousand dollar an acre land. It is equal to wheat as a stock feed. One acre of Alfalfa is equal to six acres of Timothy. Where corn will net \$15.80 per acre, Alfalfa will net \$50.00 per acre. Every farmer should grow some Alfalfa."

Prof. W. J. Spillman, U. S. Department of Agriculture, says: "Alfalfa is the most valuable forage plant ever discovered and the richest hay food known." From Farmer's Bulletin No. 339, we take the following Alfalfa "Don'ts."

- Don't fail to provide for ample inoculation.
- Don't sow poor or weedy seed.
- Don't sow on a weedy soil.
- Don't sow on any but a finely prepared, well settled, seed bed.
- Don't pasture the first or second year.
- Don't lose the leaves; they constitute the better part of the hay.
- Don't seed a large acreage to begin with. Experiment on a small area first.
- Don't give up; many prominent Alfalfa growers finally succeeded only after many failures.

While Alfalfa growing is only in its infancy in some parts of the United States, the farmers in this section are beginning to appreciate the wonderful possibilities of this great crop, as indicated by the enormous increase in sales of our RECLEANED ALFALFA SEED showing that Alfalfa is being grown upon the most prosperous farms in this section. Get some of the seed of this great revenue producer. Do not let your neighbors grow better and bigger crops than you do simply because he grows this great legume, and after harvesting twice as much hay per acre as he could from any other crop, he has his land in such a state of productivity that he can grow twice the number of bushels of other products per acre than you can.

Our seed has been cleaned and re-cleaned so that it is as near one hundred per cent pure as modern machinery can make it. It will come to you full of robust seed live, high germinating, plump, bright and attractive, and cannot help but please you. It comes from localities where almost nothing else but Buffalo and Alkali grass will grow, where they have dry summers and extremely cold winters; yet the Alfalfa has lived through for years. Alfalfa seed with a lot of fancy names and fancy prices will not produce greater results.

Write us for prices and samples.



RED CLOVER

In comparing prices of Clover seed, be careful not to compare our price on the best seed which we handle with the price that some other firm has on their best seed who have only one or two brands. Our ROYAL, NO BUCK CLOVER SEED is the finest seed we have seen this season. Let us send you samples and quote prices on any quantity you may require.

Our reason for not quoting prices in this catalog, especially on Clover, is that seed prices constantly fluctuate. On this account we prefer to make you special quotations by letter. We guarantee every bushel of Clover seed that we send out. Test it in any way you care to, and if it is not absolutely satisfactory, return it within ten days, and every cent of your money will be refunded.

WHY YOU SHOULD RAISE MEDIUM RED CLOVER

It produces fine crops of hay, which makes wonderful feed for horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, and even for rabbits and poultry. It fits very well into any scheme of crop rotation. It adds great quantities of nitrogen to the soil. It is one of the finest pasture crops grown. Besides making a hay crop, a seed crop may be gathered, which is often worth as much in one season as the value of the land itself.

MAMMOTH RED CLOVER

(Also Known as Sapling Clover, English Clover, Pea Vine Clover, Bull Clover and Perennial Clover.)

This Clover matures about two weeks later than the Medium Red, which makes it impracticable sometimes to harvest both a hay and a seed crop in one season. It does make it very desirable as a soil enricher because so much more of the plant is left on the ground. Mammoth Clover is useful in seeding with Timothy for hay, because it and the Timothy bloom about the same time. Mammoth Clover maturing later than Medium Red reduces its danger from injury by many of the insects which infest Clover fields. This seed is very scarce this year, and prices are slightly higher than for Medium Red.

Let us send you samples and quote prices on this variety.

CRIMSON CLOVER

This great annual Clover is becoming more popular each year. It may be used for feeding purposes, for hay, for soiling crop, as pasture, as an ensilage. Fed as hay, it is equal to Red or Alsike Clover for Cattle, and is valuable as roughage feed for sheep, horses, mules, and other animals. As a soiling crop, it can be used very early in the spring, earlier than green grass.

CLOVERS

There is probably no legume as widely grown as is Clover. Hay, pasture and soiling crops are all made from Clover. Even when the stubble and roots only are turned under after the hay and seed, or both, have been removed, it exerts a wonderful influence on the succeeding crop. The nitrogen fixing bacteria of its roots gather nitrogen from the air and store it in the soil and make plant food for the following crops. Experience shows that one-third to one-half of the fertility caused by Clover is made by the roots and stubble. This accounts for the enormous crops of corn, wheat, oats, etc., that are raised in succession to Clover.

MEDIUM OR COMMON RED CLOVER

This is the standard for ninety per cent of the farmers of the world. The most serious problem at present confronting our farmers in many of the Clover sections is the increasing difficulty of successfully maintaining stands of Red Clover upon the farm. With continuous cropping and the consequent depletion of the soil of humus and plant food, the difficulty of growing Red Clover is greatly increased. This difficulty can be overcome by the addition of lime, by inoculation, good preparation of seed bed, fertilization, and by the use of good seed.

We handle large quantities of Clover seed throughout the season, and buy the seed when conditions are most favorable. For this reason, we are in position to make the very best prices possible on our Clover seed. Our cleaning plant is well equipped which enables us to give you a better quality seed than you can get by buying from those who are not so well equipped. We not only save you from one to several dollars per bushel on Clover seed, but we furnish you a better grade than the other fellow.

For pasture, it comes after rye and before Red Clover. For soil improver, it is best when all the crop is turned under as green manure, though, the plowing in of roots and stubble are also effective. It is valuable in orchards as a cover crop, keeps the ground from leaching during the winter and early spring.

Crimson Clover furnishes a large amount of nectar for bees. It may be sown in corn after the last cultivation, and will make a seed crop in time the following spring to plant quick maturing corn or soy beans.

We have fine CRIMSON CLOVER SEED, and hope to have your inquiry for samples and prices, and your orders.

LESPEDEZA OR JAPAN CLOVER

We use special care in selecting our Japan Clover seed and offer good seed only. Our seed is grown for seed and is not wild seed that has been gathered. Japan Clover is a Clover that no farmer especially in the states south and southwest of us can make a mistake in buying. It improves the soil and is one of the finest pasture and hay crops growing. It will grow in the meadow, in the woods lot, or in the old field, in red spots and gulleys, on any condition of land, in prairie and rocky land. On rich land it makes from two to four tons per acre.

Its feeding value is very high. It will not bloat cattle. It reseeds itself each year. It is a fine soil builder. Will grow when weeds or nothing else will. All kinds of stock relish Japan Clover. This Clover will stand drouth better than any other except Alfalfa.

Let us send you samples and prices.

WHITE OR DUTCH CLOVER

This variety of Clover is used to a great extent in lawn and pasture mixtures. It is frequently sown in combination with Blue Grass. It does not grow very high, nor do the roots run as deep as the other Clover roots. The hay is higher in protein than any other Clover. The seed is very small and generally high in price.

Let us quote you.

ALSYKE

Last year Alsike seed prices were much lower than Red Clover. This made many people try Alsike who in previous years would sow nothing except Red Clover. It made this kind of Clover very popular with a great many people, and this year, prices on Alsike Clover seed are as high or higher than Red Clover seed per bushel.

The seeds of Alsike are much smaller than of Red Clover. It is better adapted to cool, moist climates than are other Clovers. It can be grown on land so wet that no other legume will stand.

It enriches the soil by the addition of nitrogen. It will grow on land that contains acid. It is very rich in feeding value. Its perennial habit makes it endure for years when once a stand is secured. If sown with grasses, it adds much to the feeding value of the hay or pasture.

Grow Alsike for seed. Figure on getting some pasture or some hay, as a possible additional profit, but figure on making your money out of the seed, and you will not go wrong.

We can save you money on Alsike seed because we bought early before prices advanced to their present level. Let us send you samples and prices.

SWEET CLOVER

Yellow Blossom Annual. (Melilotus Indica.)

This Clover is recommended only for regions in the south and southwest, and should not be sown in the north. It is a fine green manure crop for orchards, where it has in several experiments shown itself superior to Alfalfa.

Samples and prices on application.

WHITE BLOSSOM—(Melilotus Albus.)

This great biennial Clover is perhaps the greatest soil reviver for waste land and run down farms ever known. It is one of the greatest money crops which can be produced. The second year a crop of hay and a crop of seed can both be gathered. It yields from two to ten bushels of seed per acre. The hay crop will easily be worth twenty-five dollars per acre, besides it adds a large amount of fertility and may furnish some early pasture.

Many people have had bad experience in getting a stand of Sweet Clover. This may be overcome by inoculation, using scarified seed, and making proper preparation of the soil as regards the addition of lime and so forth.

There is no danger of bloating when you use Sweet Clover for pasture.

There is no danger of its becoming a weed. It is a biennial and unless allowed to reseed itself, it dies at the end of the second year.

It gathers a great quantity of nitrogen from the air, and grows so freely that it adds large amounts of humus to the soil when it is turned under. It will grow on soils that are too low in humus for any other legumes. The root systems are very large, and they break up and improve the texture of the soil which lies below that within reach of the plow. As these roots decay very rapidly, its effect is immediate.

It is about equal to Alfalfa for pasture and nearly equal to Alfalfa for Hay. It offers a fine means of inoculating your land in order to secure a stand of Alfalfa.

If you have never sown any of this crop, try a field this year. If you have had any experience you will want to sow some more Sweet Clover seed. Let us send you samples and prices, and we feel sure we will get your business.

CROWN BRAND**TIMOTHY**

TIMOTHY

The greatest Timothy producing section of the world is located near us. This makes it possible for us to offer our customers seed at first hand. We buy direct, reclean the seed on our modern machines and sell you our recleaned seed at the lowest possible margin of profit.

Most of the Timothy in the United States is grown in the northern half of the country and east of the Missouri River. It is the principal grass grown here for hay, and by itself or in mixture with clover, is the principal hay sold in the markets for feeding horses.

Timothy protects the soil from erosion. Its many fine roots penetrate into all parts of the surface soil and break it into small fragments.

Land should not be kept in Timothy from year to year, but should be used in a rotation and especially when used with Clover, it tends to improve the physical condition of the soil. It grows in most soils, and if the ground is too wet to get a good stand of medium red or mammoth red Clover a mixture with Alsike is advisable.

It is important that the seed bed be properly prepared. In regions where winter wheat or rye is grown, Timothy can be sown with them as a nurse crop, and some time saved in securing well rooted Timothy sod. Fertilizer in the shape of phosphorous, farm manure, potash, nitrogen, etc., are good to apply. Lime is also of value.

Well managed meadows will yield one and one-half tons per acre, and under very favorable conditions, two and one-half tons or more may be obtained. As a seed crop three to eight bu. per acre are considered a fair crop.

The threshed Timothy straw may be utilized for hay and frequently has considerable feeding value. Because of the low cost of



No Better Pastures Ever Grew Than Those Seeded with O. V. Seed Co. Mixtures.

producing hay, Timothy is often one of the most profitable farm crops. With hay at \$30.00 per ton and a yield of two tons per acre, harvested at a cost of a few dollars a ton, you can figure your profits from this crop.

Timothy seed is one of our leading lines. We take pride in the Timothy which we sell, and shall be glad to send you samples and prices on inquiry. Write today and be convinced.

RED TOP

(Or Herds Grass)

More Red Top seed is produced within a hundred miles of Evansville than anywhere else in the world. We secure Red Top seed direct from the grower, which we get to Evansville on very low freight rates. We put our seed over our cleaning machines, and years of experience in the handling of Red Top Seed has given us the knowledge necessary to clean this seed properly.

We have a fine stock of new crop thoroughly re-cleaned Red Top. Can furnish it hulled or unhulled in several grades. Some of it is a little better color than others, but it is all thoroughly re-cleaned and of high germination. This grass is becoming more popular each year. It is specially adapted to growing on wet soil with so-called hard-pan or impervious sub-soil.

It can be grown in undrained fields where no other tame grass will grow. The heavy clays of southern Illinois, southern Indiana, and western Kentucky are especially adapted for the growing of Red Top.

It is very valuable in all pasture and meadow mixtures, increasing the tonnage of hay and forming thick, heavy sod. If you have had trouble in getting a good stand of grass in your pasture or meadow, try some

Red Top this year, and you will succeed where you have failed before. It will grow on low, wet lands, but will also grow on high, well-drained soil. Many people sow it on the lower ground between ridges or in "washes" to hold the soil that washes off the higher land, and would otherwise be carried away.

All live stock like to eat Red Top and when properly handled it is very palatable as hay or in pasture. Like Blue Grass it thrives under very close grazing. In fact, Red Top should be cropped closely as the young grass is much more palatable than is the grass if allowed to get rank. Red Top hay should not be allowed to ripen. The finest quality of Red Top hay is made when the grass is cut before it gets to be rank.

An acre of Red Top can be seeded cheaper than any other grass crop. It requires not to exceed five pounds per acre of seed. From the fact that it can be grown on any soil, it is very worthy of consideration. Our ROYAL SILVER SEED RED TOP is the highest grade of seed on the market.

You will be surprised when you see the samples we will send you. You should sow some Red Top this season either in mixture or as a crop by itself, for pasture or hay. If you let us furnish you with the seed, and if you give it ordinary care in seeding, you are bound to make a success. Our prices and our samples will go to you by return mail on request.



RED TOP

GRASSES

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

Our facilities for supplying Kentucky Blue Grass Seed are of the very best. The producing section of this grass seed is located within a short distance of our plant. We secure the very best seed of Kentucky Blue Grass from growers. Freight charges to our place are low. We have our own trucks, and so save on transferring, drayage and handling expenses.

Our seeds are selected from tested crops, showing the best growth and greatest freedom from disease. After harvesting, all our seeds are tested in a modern laboratory, and only the best are offered to our customers.

In order to secure the greatest possible benefit from every acre of pasture and to produce the greatest amount of pork, beef and mutton on each acre, you will find Kentucky Blue Grass the most valuable in a permanent pasture. It is the greatest grass of them all for that purpose.

No stock farm is complete without a Blue Grass pasture. It is used more for pasture than for hay as it starts to grow unusually early in spring and provides good feed in May and June in our northern states and produces a good growth until the ground freezes. The grass is very hardy and is not injured by the cold, the tramping of hoofs, by drouth, nor close mowing. It is suited to any variety of soil, but succeeds best on moist, rich land. It requires about two years to become well established. Its use on lawns is almost universal.

The Blue Grass regions of Kentucky are famous the world over, and there is no reason why there should not be other regions become as famous through the use of this grass.

Its palatability, its nutritious qualities, and its protein content, are higher than any other grass. Our seed is the highest grade it is possible to make by selection, by recleaning, and by testing.

Our prices are lower than those of many dealers who are offering inferior seed stock. We do not handle Blue Grass that contains Canada thistle.

Ask for prices and samples. Send us your orders. Bags holding Kentucky Blue Grass are free.

ORCHARD GRASS

This grass seed, too, is produced in increasing amounts each year in the territory lying immediately in the vicinity of Evansville. We have bought liberally from growers and have spent a great deal of effort on recleaning our Orchard Grass seed this season. Orchard Grass is a rank deep rooted perennial.

It is one of the very best grasses for upland, loam, or moderately stiff clay, offering a large amount of pasturage as well as making excellent hay, if cut when in bloom. It grows about three feet high and matures much earlier than Timothy, is but slightly exhaustive to the soil, and will produce as much as two to three tons per acre of fine hay. It does especially well if used with other grasses in mixture.

It does not form a true sod, but grows in bunches. It starts early in the spring and unlike Blue Grass, it grows very well during the hot summer months. It furnishes a large amount of green foliage, which is very nutritious and palatable. It contains about fifty per cent more protein and ash than Timothy. It can be grown on a wider range of soil than most other grasses. It grows faster, and withstands drouth better than Timothy or Blue Grass. Also it thrives well in the shade.

Write us for prices. We shall be glad to send you samples and ask you to remember in considering our prices that the bags holding Orchard Grass are free.

SUDAN GRASS

This grass while listed with the grasses is closely related to the sorghum family. It is an annual, of quick growth, the first crop being ready to cut in fifty to seventy days after planting depending upon the seasons and the mixture. The second and third crops about forty-five or fifty days later respectively. It stools freely. It dies with the first killing frost and has a short stalk root which is easily eradicated. It thrives in excessive moisture and thrives also very well during extreme drouth. It thrives in August and September when other grasses are dried. These are not all the best features of this grass.

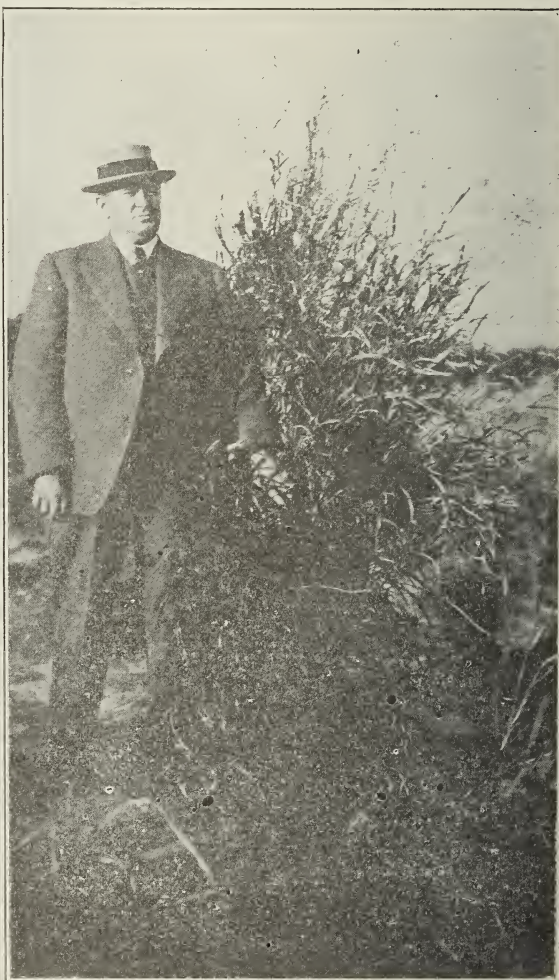
Sudan is the most valuable for fall pasture for cattle and hogs. Fence it off in small lots, and it will yield food for five times as much stock as any other grass will without irrigation. For milch cows and hogs there is no more abundant pasture than Sudan. When seeded broadcast or in drills, it averages from three to five feet in height with stems about the size of a lead pencil. If grown in rows and cultivated, it reaches a height of six to nine feet with somewhat larger stems. In favorable years when frosts are late as many as three and sometimes four cuttings can be obtained in one year. But in northern sections, perhaps only two cuttings can be counted on. The yield is from two to eight tons per acre depending on the number of cuttings.

On account of its rapid growth and excellent forage it is especially recommended as a catch crop.

Quality of seed is of first importance. Our stock is from fields that were inspected during the growing season, and certified to us as being free from Johnson grass. We have Sudan grass in our store that grew just outside of this city and made nearly five tons to the acre in one cutting. Try some seed this year. You will not regret it, but will continue to grow it. **Let us quote you on this seed.**

BERMUDA GRASS

This is the great pasture grass of the southland. When once established no amount of hot or dry weather will kill it out. It succeeds on nearly all soils, grows constantly during the summer but becomes brown and bare in the fall and winter. It is low growing, long lived, and perennial and has vigorous, creeping stems. You cannot injure it by the closest pasturing or frequent cutting. It is very high in feeding value, and very palatable to all kinds of stock. We recommend this especially to our customers in the south. It is also excellent for use on summer lawns.



Sudan Grass Plant Having 254 Stems Growing from One Seed.

RAPE

Rape is a plant resembling the Rutabaga in color and form of foliage, but it does not make a large root. It furnishes a large amount of feed and can be grown on any soil.

Illinois Experiment Station after careful trial states: "The quality of product good for both hogs and cattle; growth was enormous; by repeated sowing, it will and did carry more hogs through our hot, dry summers than four times the amount of land planted in anything else grown here."

You can fatten all your sheep and hogs with very little grain if you pasture them on Rape. Rape is very high in protein (the muscle, flesh and blood builder) in ash (which makes the bone.) Thus, when Rape is pastured by hogs which are being fattened on corn, it balances the ration, and little additional feed such as skim milk is required.

The Iowa Station recommends sowing Rape in Corn at the last cultivation, allowing hogs to pasture the Corn and Rape together.

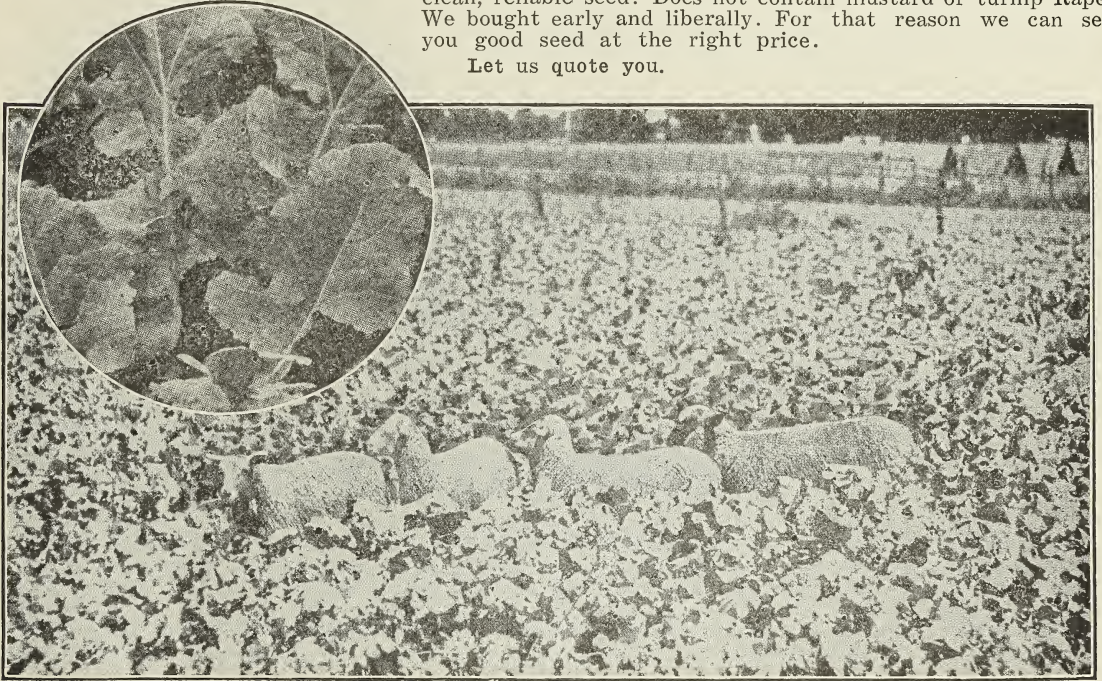
The Wisconsin Station found that an acre of Rape produced as much gain on pigs when used as pasture along with grain as fifty-six bushels of corn would do.

In addition to this feeding value of Rape, the hogs were found to be stronger and gained more rapidly after the Rape than the ones which had been fed on grain alone. One acre of good Rape will carry a flock of a dozen sheep for two months. A plant with as good feeding value as Rape should find a welcome on all farms where hogs are raised. An acre of Rape in the experiment equalled much more than the average acre of corn and the cost of producing was much less and the cost of harvesting was nothing, as it was done by the pigs.

Rape is best adapted to moist, rich soil in which there is plenty of humus. For continuous hog pasture, sow Rape early and at successive intervals. It may well follow any grain crop and is always splendid to plow under for green manure.

We have a large stock of Rape seed which is of choice quality selected stock. It is fresh, pure, clean, reliable seed. Does not contain mustard or turnip Rape. We bought early and liberally. For that reason we can sell you good seed at the right price.

Let us quote you.



VETCH

This legume is the farmer's friend and is rapidly becoming extremely popular as year after year farmers are learning more of its true value. Vetches gather nitrogen like Clover. They are also useful because in the spring and early summer they shade the ground and prevent the growth of weeds. They retard the loss of valuable plant feed that is going on wherever the soil is left bare and unprotected. If you have a young orchard in which you wish to grow a cover crop, by all means, seed it to Vetch.

The root tubercles on Vetch increase more in cold weather than any other crop. You are not only protecting your soil when you sow Vetch as a cover crop, but you are producing on this soil the most succulent and nutritious food that you can grow, and after feeding Vetch crop, you are leaving more fertility in the soil than you had before. Vetch vines freely and for that reason should be sown with Oats or Rye so as to keep the plants from lying prostrate on the ground.

Winter killing by frost does not hurt Vetch, nor do insects disturb Vetch.

To get best results, Vetch should be inoculated and while some people succeed without inoculation, it is a risk that is unnecessarily undertaken.

WINTER OR HAIRY VETCH

Plant an acre of this, at least, this season. It will not disappoint you. It is to the farmer of the North what the Cow Pea is to the farmer in the South. We shall be glad to send you prices and answer your inquiries.

SPRING VETCH

This is used for much the same purpose as the Hairy Vetch, but it will not thrive on poor soil nor will it withstand the extremes of weather so successfully.

Send us your orders.

FIELD PUMPKINS

We quote Pumpkins among the field seeds as they are excellent for feeding stock, and should be grown in every corn field. Every corn farmer can raise from one or more tons of Pumpkins per acre in connection with his Corn crop with no extra expense and very little extra trouble. As stock feed, for canning purposes, and last but not least, for Pumpkin pies, this crop is unexcelled. It is a well known fact that the milk flow of dairy cows during the Pumpkin feeding season is largely increased. All kinds of stock relish Pumpkins, and do well on Pumpkins fed with their other feeds.



KENTUCKY FIELD PUMPKIN

This is our leading variety. This variety grows to enormous size and is the Field Pumpkin sold by many dealers under all kinds of fancy names. We handle large quantities of this variety of seed each year, and are known throughout the seed trade as specialists on field Pumpkin seed.

If you plant any corn, plant some Kentucky Field Pumpkins with the Corn. If you have a little lot that you can give over entirely to Pumpkins, plant Kentucky

Field Pumpkin seed. We can also furnish

Write for prices.

BROOM CORN

Since the price of Broom Corn advanced to hundreds of dollars per ton, it has become one of the best paying crops on the farm. Broom Corn is not hard to grow. Any farmer with ordinary intelligence who can raise Corn, can also arise Broom Corn, and anyone can grow enough of this product on a very small portion of ground to make enough brooms for his own use. In these times of high prices, even such a small beginning should prove profitable. For a few cents you can get sufficient seed to raise enough Corn to make your own brooms. If you had to buy these brooms at fifty cents apiece they would cost a nice sum of money, and you know from experience the kind of brooms you get at fifty cents.

We deal especially in Evergreen BROOM CORN which is best for this section. Get our prices and send in your order.

KAFFIR CORN

In the West and South Kaffir Corn without doubt is one of the most profitable crops to raise for fodder. In some sections it is being used in preference to corn for ensilage. In other sections Kaffir as a grain is proving very profitable. In these states, Kaffir Corn is sown in rows and cultivated like field corn, but in our own state, it is usually broadcasted and thus produces excellent forage. Its drouth resisting qualities are well known.

As a grain it frequently yields as much as fifty bushels per acre; is an excellent poultry feed, and you should have a tract of land planted to Kaffir for the use of your hens.

Our seed is Kansas and Nebraska grown from selected stocks, and is fresh, clean, and of high germination

MILO MAIZE

Milo Maize, next to Kaffir Corn is probably the best known of the grain sorghums. The heads are larger and the grains are slightly larger than Kaffir, and Milo withstands drouth slightly better even than Kaffir. The rich color of Milo in addition to its fine feeding qualities make it especially desirable for poultry feed.

Try a plot of Milo this year.

BUCKWHEAT

Buckwheat should be grown on more farms in the United States today. It is coming into more general use especially in some sections of Kentucky, Pennsylvania and Ohio. The real value of Buckwheat is that it can be worked into rotation. The land upon which a crop of winter wheat or rye has been grown may be sown to Buckwheat late in July or early in August and a second crop of grain harvested from the same land with little extra labor. It is a very good cover crop, especially desirable in orchards and makes a fine bee pasture. It ripens in cool season better than any other grain crop. For that reason it can be sown very late and will mature.

The time of seeding comes after wheat harvest when there is a slight lull in farming operations. Some people look upon it as a crop to be sown only as a last resort where some other crop has failed or where some particular plot of land has been in such bad condition it could not be prepared for seeding until too late to grow any other crop.

Buckwheat does well on poor and light soil. It is best adapted to a sandy and somewhat well-drained soil, but will flourish on heavy clay, and leaves soil in good condition.

We handle the leading varieties of BUCKWHEAT—JAPANESE and SILVER HULL, and shall be pleased to submit samples and prices.

SUNFLOWER

The raising of Sunflower seed had become rather an established practice at the beginning of the war. Most growers changed their crop to grain crops for food, which caused extremely high prices in the Sunflower market last year. A great many began work again raising Sunflowers in 1918, and we are able to furnish good seed at much lower prices than a year ago.

We have the MAMMOTH RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER, the kind that is such fine feed for birds and poultry as well as for druggist's use.

Tell us how much you want, and we will name you prices.

Don't Buy Weed Seed!

You have enough of them already on your farm. Don't pay a big price for more! The place you generally buy them is in Clover, Alfalfa, and Timothy Seed. Don't do it, you don't need to. You can examine the seed yourself and find most of the weed seed—or better yet—you can send a sample to your state college or state seed bureau, or the National Seed Testing Laboratory and get a report from them. We will furnish you samples of any of our grass seeds for this test. You are at perfect liberty to send samples of any seed you buy from us to any state college and we are willing to abide by their tests. If they do not give their okeh to our seeds, you can ship them back to us at our expense, and have your money back, and we will pay freight both ways.

OATS



It is the experience of some of our best farmers that Seed Oats should be changed at least every other year in order to get the best results. Oats pays higher dividends on good seed than will any other grain. There is no doubt at all but that Seed Oats will be scarce and high this year. The demand for Oats for feeding purposes has been very great and many people who otherwise saved their Oats for seed have sold their Oats to be fed.

Do not for the sake of the saving of a few cents on seed use poor quality Oats which will produce twenty to forty bushels per acre less than good seed will which we send you. All the seed which we sell you for Northern grown is actually grown in the North and Northwest where the best Oats in the world is grown. Last year and in previous years we sold many carloads of Seed Oats and have had fine reports from those who used them.

Our Northern grown seed has shown by actual field tests that it is superior to the seed grown in this locality not only for high yielding qualities, but for ability to resist adverse weather conditions. When we reclean Oats for seed our modern cleaning machinery removes the dirt, the chaff, the straw, and the weed seeds. It also removes the light and inferior kernels so that instead of having Seed Oats germinating about half, our Seed Oats will germinate nearly 100%.

You should sow our Seed Oats because (1) Our Oats is especially adapted to corn belt conditions; (2) Our Oats has strong, stiff straw, and will stand up on land where many other Oats fall; (3) Sow some of our Recleaned Seed Oats, and you will have seed to sell to your neighbors at a fancy price next spring; (4) All other things being equal, you should make twice as much from a crop of our Oats as you would from common varieties.

NORTHERN BLACK OR MIXED SEED OATS

This is especially selected, plump grain, Northern grown seed, chosen not for cheapness of the article, but for productiveness.

NORTHERN WHITE OATS

The white oats is largely grown on thin or medium land. It is taller than Black Oats and some people prefer it for thin land because it will make more grain than Black Oats. On land where there is no danger of rust, there is no better Oats than White.

Let us send you a sample and price of this Oats.

TEXAS RED RUST PROOF OATS

This Oats is all that the name implies. It is practically a rust proof Oats and this makes it one of the most popular Oats for sowing throughout the South. During the last few years it has been sown freely in the North, and while it ripens slightly earlier than the Northern White or Mixed, it is a heavy yielder.

Let us send you samples of this Oats and prices and we will feel we will get your order.

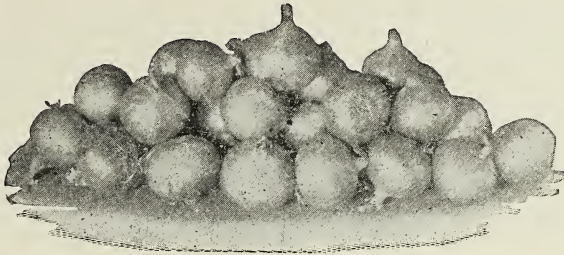
EARLY BURT OR NINETY DAY OATS

This is one of the most popular of the early varieties. Is largely used in Tennessee and Southern states; both for hay crop, in which case it is cut when the grain is in the milk as well as a good grain crop. Burt Oats is usually free from Rust. While the cleaning makes a vigorous growth of straw and a good yield of grain, it is very desirable where a thick crop of Oats is needed.

WINTER TURF OR VIRGINIA OATS

For fall sowing or when sown before March 15th, this Oats will generally outyield the ordinary spring Oats. It is desirable to sow some in the Spring and have a seed crop to be used in the Fall. This seed should be sown in the Spring every few years in order to insure pure seed for following Fall.

ONION SETS



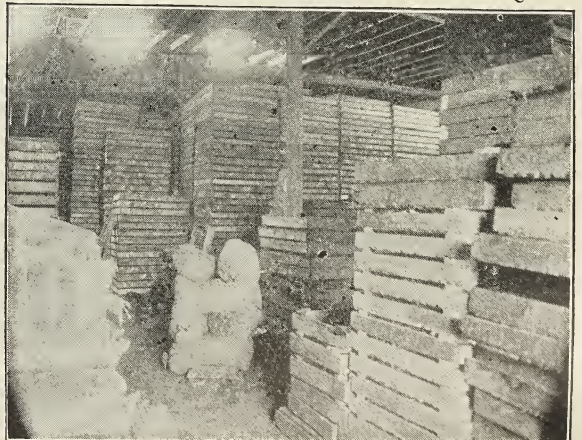
Our nearness to the great Onion Set producing sections in Kentucky and Illinois form direct connections with these points, our acquaintance with the growers, and our years of experience in handling Onion Sets are the reasons which we give for the large business in Onion Sets which we do each year. Our warehouse now holds a large amount of fine sets which we have had on hand for some time. They are kept in wooden crates where the air can easily get to the sets. The room is kept darkened to prevent their sprouting, and the temperature is kept even for the same reason.

We sell more Yellow Bottom Onion Sets than White or Red although we handle all varieties. The Yellow Bottom seem to be the more popular on account of their mild flavor, their qualities of growing quickly, and yielding fine returns. Growers tell us that there is going to be a scarcity of Onion Sets this season, order them early.

We can send you any quantity and will make you the lowest prices consistent with the quality of the Sets which we furnish. In considering Onion Set prices, always bear in mind the quality of the Sets.

Winter Top Onion Sets are extensively grown in the vicinity of Evansville and we handle the output of the largest growers.

Potato Onion Sets are always on hand for sale in season.



OUR ONION SET STORAGE

COW PEAS



Cow Pea Hay Makes Your Cows Happy.

Cow Peas are one of the most profitable, if not the most profitable crop for the Southern farmer. They make one of the largest yielding and most nutritious forage crops known. When the crop of hay and forage is taken off, the roots and stubble may be turned under. This leaves the soil in the very best condition, and its productiveness is increased many fold. While this seed is especially profitable in the South, it can be grown to advantage in the Northern, Western and Central states.

Cow Peas are closely allied with Soy Beans and rank along with Clover as one of the greatest soil builders known. Probably no other crop will build up a depleted soil as quickly as Cow Peas. They penetrate the soil when it is impossible to secure a stand of Clover or Alfalfa and because of their ability to do this have proven of great value in certain sections. Cow Peas gather nitrogen from the air and store it in the tubercles on the roots in the soil, thereby increasing the nitrogen content of the soil, besides which they bring up the potash and phosphorous from the lower stratas of soil and incorporate these elements of fertility in their plant where they become available for the succeeding crops.

Cow Peas are without doubt the best crop that can be grown to plow under for a green manure crop, and when used in this way, quicker results can be obtained than by any other method of crop rotation. Cow Peas are very nutritious and can be utilized in many ways. The most common practice is to pasture them off with hogs or cattle, cut and feed as hay, or use for silage. Cow Pea hay is very nutritious feed, and is relished by all kinds of live stock. It is very nearly identical to wheat bran in commercial composition and is one of the most valuable of roughages known for balancing the feeding ration.

It is especially valuable from a milk producing standpoint. Peas are very much relished by hogs and sheep and being high in protein are very valuable for feeding young and growing stock. A popular practice followed is to allow the Peas to reach the ripening stage, and then turn in the stock to clean them up. The Peas when cut green and placed in the silo with corn greatly increase the palatability of the silage as well as increasing the feeding value. And as the two crops usually mature about the same time, they may be used in combination and produce very fine silage.

Many people have formed the idea that Cow Peas are only adapted to the Southern states. While they are being cultivated extensively in the Southern states and have been the means of building up and reclaiming the South from the one crop system, they are of equal value right here in the corn belt. An early maturing variety of Cow Peas can be grown successfully in the North.

COW PEAS

VARIETIES

WHIPPOORWILL—This is a medium early maturing variety which gives most excellent results. It can be considered the standard of all field Cow Peas, is suitable either for grain or hay production, or both, makes a vigorous growth, is fairly erect, produces a large amount of seed of value, can be handled readily by machinery which is bringing it more and more into prominence. The seed is mottled chocolate and buff or reddish brown color, and is also known as running speckled and bunch speckled.

NEW ERA—This is the earliest variety of Cow Peas grown. It sometimes matures in seventy-five days, is very easily handled by machinery which is a strong point in recommending it to the farmer of the corn belt. It also will make a crop when sown in the stubble after some grain. The seed is bluish in color owing to the innumerable minute blue spots on a light gray ground. The small size of its seed is not usually considered an undesirable characteristic, as a smaller quantity is required for seeding than is the case of other varieties.

CLAY—The Clay Cow Pea is more variable in its habit than any other of the foregoing varieties. It is a pronounced trailer, and for that reason is not desirable where a pea crop is handled by machinery. The plants are very vigorous but it is not prolific in seed.

BLACK EYE COW PEAS—This variety of Cow Peas is very much in demand at present as they are being used in large quantities for canning purposes. The plants grow in a bush shape and hold the Peas off the ground quite well. These Peas are used in the South by market gardeners for selling green and form a very valuable article of diet with many people.

MIXED COW PEAS—A large quantity of Cow Peas that come upon the market are mixed and are composed of different varieties which have been grown together or have become mixed in transit or at country points. These consequently, do not sell for as high a price as the straight variety of Cow Peas, but they produce a heavy growth of forage and are invaluable for plowing under for soil improving purposes. Throughout the season we have a supply of mixed Peas on hand, and are always glad to send samples and prices.

BRABHAMS—Or Little Whips, a very popular variety.

RED RIPPER—Valuable for growing in corn, late in maturing, and heavy viner. The seed is about the same size as **Whippoorwill**, is very beautiful dark red.

SOY BEANS



A Great Growth of Soys.

Soy Beans have increased wonderfully in popularity in recent years and are becoming one of the most profitable crops for the corn belt. Generally speaking, Soy Beans require the same temperature as corn. Belonging to the legume family, they are wonderful soil improvers. When properly inoculated they have the power of taking nitrogen from the air and storing this most valuable of all plant food in the nodules of the roots, thus leaving the soil where they have grown in a very high state of productivity for the following crop.

Soy Beans are useful for soiling crop, pastures, hay or seed.

As a pasture crop for cows they produce a high yield of milk. Hogs turned into a patch of Soy Beans as the beans are beginning to form, will make wonderful growth. The Soy Beans will produce under favorable conditions ten to fifteen tons of fresh fodder per acre. They are rich in crude protein, and as making an excellent forage for mixing with corn fodder in silage, or as a dry feed with some other forage plant high in carbohydrate but low in protein.

Soy Beans will produce twenty-five to forty bushels per acre of the most concentrated food stuff that can be produced upon the farm. Ground Soy Beans are equal pound for pound with oil meal in feeding value and it is claimed that butter made from cows fed Soy Bean Meal has a very fine texture and flavor. Soy Beans are frequently grown in connection with Cow Peas.

When the two are grown together, the Soy Beans support the Cow Peas and help greatly in curing the crop. They can stand a great deal of hot, dry weather in the summer months and produce an abundance of succulent and nutritious feed at a time when pastures are dry and brown.

Every farmer should raise at least a few acres of this most valuable crop for when he can produce a food stuff right on his own farm that is in every way equal if not superior to the most concentrated commercial feeding stuff upon the market, it seems like folly to pay out money for commercial feed when Soy Beans can be grown so easily.

VARIETIES

MAMMOTH YELLOW—This is the standard commercial late variety more extensively grown at this time than any other. It yields well both in grain and forage, but for grain cannot be expected to mature beans every year north of the Ohio River. As forage, however, it can be used much further north. Plants are erect, coarse, maturing in about 145 days, flowers white, seeds straw yellow with a light brown seed scar, about 129,000 grains to the bushel, protein content 37.6%.

Owing to the unsettled market we must ask you to write us for firm prices. We gladly send you samples and prices at any time.

ITO SAN—This variety is one of the earliest commercial sorts, and has been known under the names of Japan Pea, Yellow, Medium Yellow, Dwarf Yellow, Early Yellow, Early White and Coffee Berry. Although not a heavy yielder of seed or forage, the *Ito San* is a very desirable variety to grow in a short season and is especially suited to northern conditions. Plants stand erect, maturing in about one hundred and ten days, flowers purple, seeds straw yellow with a pale seed scar.

The seed of this variety can always be identified by a little brown speck at one end of the seed scar. Protein content 40.3 per cent.

Prices and samples on application.

HOLLYBROOK—This variety is about two weeks earlier than the *Mammoth* and therefore can be grown farther north for grain. Maturity about 135 days. Flower is white. Seeds are smaller but similar to the *Mammoth*. Protein content about 40 per cent.

MIKADO—This variety is especially suited to the Central states, produces a good yield of seed and forage. Maturity about 115 days. Flowers are purple. Protein content 34.1 per cent.

BLACK OR SABLE—The Black and the Sable and Mikado mixed are perhaps the most popular in this section for hogging down, and for threshing. They produce wonderful crops of rich, nutritious beans.

HABERLANDT—This is a heavy yielder of seed and is also an excellent pasture variety, maturing in about 125 days. Flowers both purple and white. Protein content about 38½ per cent.

GUELPH—(Also known as Medium Green, Early Green, Large Medium Green.)

It is esteemed for its forage and as a silage crop in the northern states. Although a good producer of grain, it is not desirable for this purpose since the pods scatter badly before all the seed has matured. Maturity about 115 days. Flower is purple. Seeds green, protein content 36.8 per cent.

Soy Beans may be advantageously used in many systems of crop rotation. They are especially adapted to short rotations taking in either an entire season or part of a season following some grain crop. The cash value of the seed is sufficient to encourage growing the beans as one of the main crops.

When the whole season is devoted to Soy Beans, they may take any place in a rotation system where corn can be used. Some experienced farmers sow Crimson Clover in corn at its last cultivation, then harvest this seed crop the following spring, plant the ground to Soy Beans, harvest this crop, and follow with a wheat crop the following Autumn. That puts two grains and two legume crops on the same ground in three years.

Let us send you samples and quote you prices.



SEED CORN

In our experience covering almost twenty years in the seed business and the entire time spent in one of the best Corn producing sections of the Corn belt, we naturally have handled a lot of seed Corn. We have spent a great deal of time studying the varieties best adapted to the territory which we cover and have formed business connections with some of the best and most prominent growers of seed Corn in the Central States.

We believe that we are in better position to furnish you varieties of Corn that will prove a real benefit to you than perhaps is any other firm. Our seed is grown by experts, is acclimated to the section in which we sell, which make it especially desirable for farms in this latitude as well as in land not too far north or too far south of the Ohio River. Our Reid's Yellow Dent Seed Corn has been developed in Indiana and Illinois and has proven to be well adapted to any farm from the Great Lakes to the Gulf states. There is no better feeding Corn grown than our White and Yellow Seed Corn.

A chemical analysis of these show a high percentage of oil and carbohydrate, the most necessary constituents in making up a fattening ration. These are the elements which tell you what a bushel of Corn is worth when it comes to putting a gain on a bunch of cattle or hogs. These are the kinds of Corn which make you smile when the Cashier hands you the account of sales on a bunch of cattle or hogs that you thought cost too much money when you put them into the feed lot.

It is this kind of Corn that makes a man money on high-priced feeders for the richer your Corn is in oil and carbohydrate, the more gain you will get from each bushel of that Corn you feed.

We do not specialize in show Corn. We sell Corn that grows the bushels per acre. Ask for our price list on Corn. We are always glad to send you samples and quote prices.

VARIETIES--Yellow Corn

REID'S YELLOW DENT.

This is the old standby of the Corn belt. The variety that has won more grand championship prizes than any of the other varieties at the leading Corn shows throughout the U. S. Ears are medium size, very uniform and of bright yellow color. Kernels are deep, cobs small, giving a very high shelling percentage. Maturity in from 115 to 120 days, and it is especially suited to the Central and Southern half of the Corn belt.

Our Reid's Yellow Dent has been especially bred for its high yielding qualities. We do not believe you will find a variety of Corn which will produce more per acre for you than will our Reid's Yellow Dent. We have a stock of Reid's Yellow Dent which will dry out quicker than the old type and one that is better feeding Corn than the old type since the kernels are not as flinty. Ears range from eight to eleven inches in length, are cylindrical in shape with well filled butts and tips in straight rows. The kernels are quite deep and are of light golden yellow color.

Be sure to get some of this Corn for your sodland this year.

WABASH WONDER OR EXTRA EARLY YELLOW.

This Corn has been grown and matured on ground from which a crop of wheat has been harvested and threshed. The ear are not large nor are they very pretty, but when a man's Corn crop has been ruined by June floods, he is not so particular about handsome nor extra large ears. What he wants is a Corn that will bring the quickest possible returns on ground from which he can otherwise expect no return. For that purpose order Wabash Wonder.

JOHNSON COUNTY YELLOW.

(A Great Favorite in Central Indiana.)

Ears are as large or larger than Reid's Yellow and produces a considerable yield on strong ground.

FULL CROP 90 DAY YELLOW.

(An Early Maturing Yellow Dent Corn that Meets the Demands of Farmers in the Northern States.)

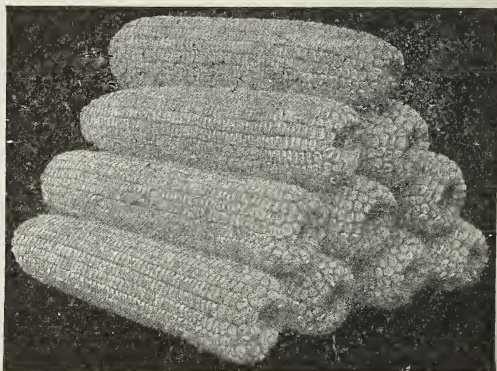
This is an early Corn not quite as large as the Reid's Yellow Dent, ordinarily will mature in about 100 days, has proven very satisfactory in the east on farms where they thought it impossible to grow anything but flint Corn.

RILEY'S FAVORITE.

This is a true dent type but smoother than the others. The grain is rather hard and has a flinty appearance. The stalk is thick, but short, and ears are uniform both as to height on the stalk and size of the ear. The cob is quite small. The kernels are of medium depth.

TAYLOR'S PRIDE.

This Yellow Corn has been developed on rich bottom land in the vicinity of Evansville and is especially adapted to Ohio River valley. We can recommend this Corn highly for River bottom farmers.



Prize Ears Johnson Co. White

White Corn

52 DAY WHITE CORN.

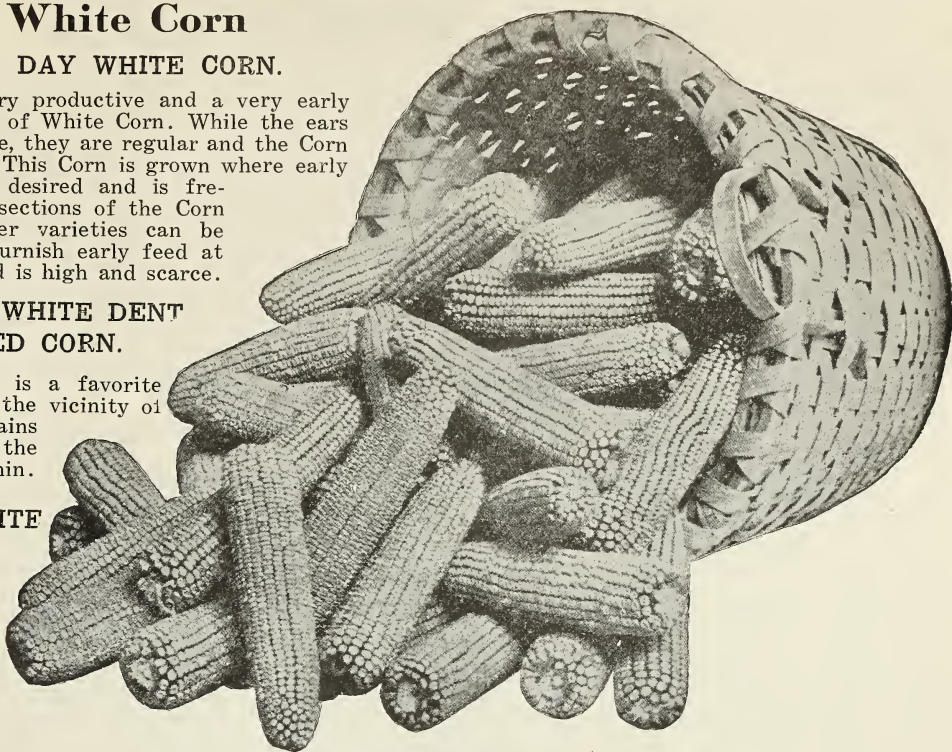
This is a very productive and a very early maturing variety of White Corn. While the ears are not very large, they are regular and the Corn is quite prolific. This Corn is grown where early feeding Corn is desired and is frequently used in sections of the Corn belt where larger varieties can be grown. It will furnish early feed at a time when feed is high and scarce.

MISSOURI WHITE DENT SEED CORN.

This variety is a favorite with farmers in the vicinity of Evansville. Grains are long and the cob is quite thin.

RED COB WHITE

There is perhaps no kind of seed Corn more esteemed by millers and shippers than this variety of Corn. It grows best in the ground found in the river bottoms in Indiana, and its neighboring states.



A Basket of Our Reid's Yellow Dent.

Is early maturing and extremely prolific.

BOONE COUNTY WHITE.

This variety formerly popular in central Indiana has grown to be a general favorite throughout the Corn belt. The ears are not quite so large as the Johnson County White, but the yield is almost as great.

JOHNSON COUNTY WHITE.

This is the standard Corn for big yields where the seasons are such that an early maturing variety does not have to be planted. No Corn produces larger ears, larger cobs, larger stalks, and perhaps more bushels than the Johnson County White. When there is a very hot day followed by a very warm night and you are unable to sleep for the excessive heat, you can find a measure of comfort in thinking what a great good that sort of weather is doing to Johnson County White and other Corn. It is the hot nights that make the Corn for the farmer.

BLOODY BUTCHER.

(This is also called Early Red 90 Day Corn.)

This variety is early maturing and was formerly a native of the state of Illinois, but now used wherever Corn is grown. If you have to replant late in the season we know no variety that will give you better results than our White Cap Bloody Butcher, for this seems to produce a crop at times when all other varieties fail and it is surprising what a yield one can secure from this Corn, even under the most adverse conditions. You should grow at least a few acres of this Corn which will insure you against a shortage of feed during the late summer.

This variety will make a crop as far north as Minneapolis.

ENSILAGE CORN

This Corn is a very heavy yielder especially of stalk and leaves and is grown very extensively in many sections of the Corn belt. For ensilage it cannot be surpassed. We have furnished a number of farmers with their silage seed Corn, and they come to us year after year, which is proof that they are getting good results. Samples and prices on application.

We are always in a position to take care of our customers who meet with disaster with their Corn crops by reason of floods, hail, etc., and always lay in a large supply and get it all ready to ship out so that we can meet the rush orders which come in and nearly cover us up late in the months of May, June and as late as July, and you cannot guess at the amount of Corn which goes out at this season of the year on telephone and telegraph calls to rush them by express.

If you need any of these varieties in a hurry, remember we carry a large stock and can make prompt shipments. Owing to unsettled conditions in the market, we as that you write us for prices at any time you are in the market for Seed Corn.



Use our Ensilage
Corn this year.

SEED POTATOES

Our Seed Potatoes are Northern grown. Experience has proven that results obtained by our customers everywhere show a superiority in Northern grown seed stock. Most of our Potatoes come from the Red River valley of the North, the most famous district for growing Potatoes in the world. The soil there is peculiarly suited to the growing of seed. It leaves the skin fresh, clean, and free from disease. The Potatoes seem to have special life energy. They are noted all over America for their keeping qualities through the winter and are preferable in every market for their table qualities.

Do not gauge Potato seed prices with market prices for eating stock. Our Seed Potatoes are grown under conditions that add expense. We require that the best tubers be used for seed, that extensive and intensive cultivation be made. We also require careful handling to avoid bruising and skinning.

While it is true large growers generally recognize and appreciate the vigor of Northern Minnesota grown Potatoes and are ordering their seed stock from us, there are still thousands of small lot and acre lot growers who continue to plant Potatoes from their own crops, from their neighbors and even occasionally plant Potatoes bought from anyone offering them for sale. These methods are wasteful, and should not be allowed no matter how small the area you wish to plant. The saving in the purchase price can at most be very small while the loss in yield and the quality of the crop which you raise may be considerable. The smaller the area you intend to cultivate the more intense you will probably cultivate that area; hence, the greater the yield. Therefore, it is very important that good seed stock be used.

Let us send you some of our early or standard Seed Potatoes. Plant these alongside your own or local seed Potatoes, then figure for yourself the saving made on using the finest seed stock which can be secured.

All our Seed Potatoes are from carefully selected stock such as you will not secure from any other source. All of the Seed Potatoes we are offering you are standard well-known varieties, and we are not putting before you some new and unheard of sports which have made some phenomenal yields or grown to an enormous size, or which perhaps have done neither of these, but are largely advertised.

We ship our Seed Potatoes in bags. We could ship them in baskets, but bushel baskets do not hold a bushel of Potatoes, since it takes sixty pounds to make a bushel. Potatoes shipped in barrels are subject to increased freight charges. For this reason we feel that shipping in bags is the safest and best plan. While we ship the Potatoes to you at any time you order them shipped, it is very risky to have them shipped while there are great dangers of freezing enroute. We do not take the risk of their freezing, but if you want Potatoes sent early and wish to take the risk yourself, we will make shipment for you at any time you desire.

We ship large quantities of Potatoes by express and small quantities by mail at any time your order reaches us, but consider that freight shipments are subject to such delays, etc., that we cannot guarantee safe arrival against frost conditions too early in the season.

VARIETIES

RED RIVER EARLY OHIO SEED POTATOES—The growers in the Red River valley of North Dakota and Minnesota have specialized on the Early Ohio for many years and they have developed it to the highest state of perfection. No finer seed can be shown anywhere than this Red River grown Early Ohio for the growers in that district have put forth their best efforts and by careful selection of the seed stock, careful methods of cultivation, and their experience in handling the crop, which following the business for many a generation has made possible; they have produced a variety which is undoubtedly without an equal for smoothness, uniformity and typical shape.

The Early Ohio Potato is so generally known that it requires no description. It is more popular than any other variety as shown by the great number of sales for seed stock. An Early Ohio can almost always be depended upon to give a satisfactory yield. For even in localities where climatic conditions are not suited for the production of a late season crop of Potatoes, an Early Ohio can be planted early and will develop before the hot, dry weather begins. There is no other Potato which meets with such universal satisfaction as does the Early Ohio, and this extra selected seed stock which we are offering you is the best that can be secured. It ripens a week earlier than your home grown Early Ohios and will produce a much larger yield of smoother, larger sized Potatoes.

This seed stock is free from scab, dry rot, and other diseases so prevalent among Potatoes grown farther South. Every bushel is backed by our absolute guarantee, and if not perfectly satisfactory may be returned and money will be refunded.



SEED POTATOES

EARLY ROSE—This variety has been a great favorite for many years and many growers claim it has never been excelled in quality and productiveness. It cooks up mealy, and has a very fine flavor. It is a light pink in color, rather elongated in shape, and of good size. This is one of the earliest varieties of Potatoes that can be grown, and we wish to recommend it for your early season crop. Grow some of these fine tubers and have new Potatoes while your friends are eating old ones.

Our seed stock has been grown in the Red River valley, and we feel sure that we are in a position to offer you some great values in this variety.

TRIUMPHS—Many of our customers in the South where new seed stock is purchased every year will be pleased to know that we are handling this variety so universally used throughout the South. Our seed grades 98% true to variety; constitutional vigor, 95%; uniformity of size, 95%; and is free from disease. It has a handsome red jacket. Tubers are fine, round form, medium size, cooks to a dry mealy whiteness, has a splendid flavor. It is as productive as any first early Potato that can be planted. Many of our customers live in Potato growing districts. We especially solicit orders from these for Bliss Triumph Potatoes in order to show them the wonderful results that may be secured by purchasing their seed from us.

We recommend the Triumph Potato as especially good for the grower who wishes to secure extra early Potatoes.

IRISH COBBLERS—The Irish Cobbler is a medium early maturing Potato. They are increasing in popularity among the best Potato growers, especially among market gardeners. This variety is grown very extensively throughout the South and in some sections is being grown to the exclusion of all other varieties. When this variety was first introduced, no special claim was made for it as an early maturing variety, and it was rather regarded as the main season crop. They have, however, on account of being grown extensively in the North and because of the fact that the seed stock has been selected for the purpose in view of promoting its medium early maturing qualities until today it may be considered as one of the medium early maturing varieties. The Irish Cobbler is round and uniform in size and shape, and of a creamy white color. The flesh is white, of fine quality and flavor. It is especially noted for its heavy yielding qualities and this characteristic together with its general thriftiness and ability to stand adverse conditions such as rust, blight, etc., makes it a very superior variety, and one that will meet with the approval of the grower at digging time.

RURAL NEW YORKER—This is the standard, main season crop. It is very distinct and a valuable late crop variety. It makes a heavy, vigorous growth and attains a very large size. The tubers are solid, and it is a heavy yielder. It is quite drouth resistant, and for a main season crop and one which will keep until new Potatoes come, it cannot be beaten.

This is a variety that will produce a big yield for you.

BURBANK—The Burbank is a creation of Luther Burbank who has given many wonderful discoveries in vegetable crossing to the world. Nothing he has ever done has been of greater benefit to the world than the Burbank Potato. This Potato by years of selection and care in growing, selection as to heaviness in yield, in uniformity, in ripening, and rich in flavor, has brought it to its present state of perfection, and it is probably without a superior as a quality late Potato. When it comes to yields, no other Potato excells it.

SAND LAND POTATOES

Many people want Early Ohios, Cobblers, or Triumphs, and prefer to buy them for less than the True Red River Stock of these varieties cost. For those of our customers we handle Potatoes grown on sand land, but not grown in the valley of the Red River of the North. They are good Potatoes, will yield well in any locality and are slightly cheaper in price than Red River stock. See our price list or write for quotations.

SORGHUM

As a forage and ensilage crop Sorghum ranks highly. The West especially has learned to appreciate the wonderful qualities of this great forage crop, but the East and South have yet much to learn about it, for they have not learned to take advantage of this most excellent plant for producing their silage and fodder. Sorghum produces from three to eight tons per acre of forage, and it may be grown from Canada to Mexico. It will withstand drouth and other unfavorable conditions that would mean death to any other crop. Some are prejudiced against this crop because of fatalities among live stock which they have heard of from time to time, many of which are utter falsehoods, or have been grossly misrepresented. It is true that under certain conditions Sorghum will prove poisonous. So also has coffee. But such cases are so rare that they are very nearly a negligible quantity. Many make a practice of cutting Sorghum several times during the summer. It would probably be profitable to sow the seeds quite thickly so that they will not grow so rank and coarse, and then cut it just after the first frost. This method of handling would probably prove most satisfactory to handle with fodder for ensilage. Ensilage plays the most important part in serving as the chief feed for the stockmen of today.

Every farmer should figure out at this time of the year just how many acres of land it will require to raise the necessary forage to put him through the winter. To do this he must have a working knowledge of just what each forage plant he wishes will produce, and the only satisfactory way of getting this knowledge is through growing these different crops upon his own farm. While we can give you a statement showing what each crop will make in tons per acre, the conditions under which different farmers labor and the different kinds of soil found on the different farms, naturally cause great differences in the yield per acre.

With the enormous prices at present being paid for sugar, it is certain that Sorghum syrup manufactured in 1920 will eclipse all former records. Everyone knows that the Sorghum syrup which was formerly sold for thirty to fifty cents a gallon and is now sold for \$1.50 has cost very little more to produce than it did formerly. Since sugar has doubled and trebled in price within the last year, Sorghum syrup is bound to advance greatly in price. There is no reason why any farmer in the corn belt should not raise enough Sorghum for his own use and a few gallons which he can market.

The yield per acre of Sorghum Molasses will average about 125 gallons. Occasionally it will reach as much as 200 gallons per acre. There is no record price nor very expensive machinery required to manufacture this fine table syrup, and hundreds of country mills operated with one horse and two men make thousands of gallons of Sorghum Molasses each year.

Try a tract of land this year, and you probably will raise your own Sorghum ever after. The seed makes very valuable chicken feed. The leaves if the stems are stripped is good feed for sheep, cattle, and so forth. While the stems after the juice has been pressed out of them or "pummies" as they are popularly called, make excellent silage or fresh feed for any kind of stock.

EARLY ORANGE

This variety is somewhat later than Early Amber, but it is a very good producer of foliage and because of this fact and that it is thought by some people more drouth resisting than other varieties, it is in demand through the south and southwest, but for the farmer in the corn belt and extreme east, the Early Amber will probably give the best results.

EARLY AMBER

The Early Amber is the most common variety of Cane grown. There are two ways of planting. If it is handled for feeding purposes, it is probably best to sow it broadcast. If wanted for Sorghum Syrup manufacture, it should best be planted in rows and cultivated carefully like a corn crop. It can be grown on any soil or any climate throughout the United States. It will thrive on the richest land you have, will grow on the poorest, and is one of the greatest destroyers of noxious weeds in existence. Can be sown any time from April to July and be harveted any time after it is a foot high until the first freezing weather. Owing to unsettled market conditions, we ask you to write us for samples and prices.

MILLET

While the seed grown from most crops is Northern grown seed we recommend that Millet seed be Southern or Western grown only. Millets are productive, short-seasoned annuals, exceedingly useful when other crops fail. Because of this characteristic they have become known as "Catch" crops.

In the Northern states Millet is grown almost exclusively for hay, and because of this fact, the Millet seed grown in Northern climates does not produce as fine a quality of hay or seed as the Southern Millets as they become dwarfed. Crops grown from Northern seed do not become as tall or grow as fine as Millet grown in the South. And the grain in the North even from Southern seed deteriorates and becomes what is known as Common Millet. The plants not only grow shorter and coarser in character, but the seed undergoes a decided change, which is distinguished by experienced seedsmen.

Some seedsmen handle large quantities of this northern grown seed and place it upon the market as Southern Millet. This product enables them to make the farmer a price much below that which the reliable seedsmen can make upon the true Southern grown Millet, and we wish to caution you against such a situation and emphasize to you the importance of buying your Millet seed only from reliable sources. We caution you against using Millet that has been grown in the North. Although a fair yield can be secured from this seed, a crop can be more than doubled by sowing our true Southern grown Millet.

GERMAN OR GOLDEN MILLET

This variety is very popular in the Southern states. It is far superior to common Millet both in quality and yield. It grows from 4 to 5 feet in height and often makes a yield of four or five tons per acre. It is drouth resistant and because of that characteristic has become very popular throughout the South. There is no doubt that Millet should be more commonly grown, for it undoubtedly has a large field of usefulness. In the Eastern states it is customary to grow only one crop on one field per year, but it is possible to grow a winter crop of Rye and a summer crop of Millet in most parts of the East, and on farms where all crops are fed.

There is no doubt that Golden Millet, if properly handled, would materially increase the income from such farms.

We also sell COMMON MILLET, JAPANESE MILLET, SIBERIAN MILLET, HUNGARIAN.



OUR SEEDS ARE

*Grown for Us,
Highest Quality,
Thoroughly Recleaned,
Tested for Germination,
Tested for Purity*

*Guaranteed to fill every statement we make as to quality. If they do not,
return them and we will refund your money.*

We do not want to tire you with repetition but we must call your attention again and again to the quality of our seeds.

Quality is what we preach and quality is what we practice. Our buyer has many times refused to purchase lots of seed in the past few months because they contained obnoxious weeds that could not be taken out or that were adulterated purposely to make them cheap. Just for instance: We were offered a lot of clover seed recently that we could sell for \$30.00 per bushel at a good profit. This seed contained no buckhorn and looked like a bargain. On examination we found it to contain about one-sixth yellow blossom sweet clover seed of low germination. This adulteration could be detected only by a trained observer and with the aid of a magnifying glass. This grade of Clover Seed could be bought for five or six dollars per bushel. No wonder they could sell it cheap!

We refused to deal with this firm, and we will continue to refuse to buy such seed.

Read this from One of Our Hundreds of Satisfied Customers.

Gentlemen :

—Ill., Feb. 2, 1920.

Please find \$..... which is due you for seed sent to me. I want to thank you for your prompt service, also for the quality of the seed. It is the best I have ever bought. If there is anything I can do to recommend your goods, I will gladly do so.

Thanking you again, I wish to remain,

Yours truly,

R. H. T. —

AND HE HAS BROUGHT US SEVERAL OTHER GOOD CUSTOMERS.

What One of Our Customers Says About Economy Hog Feed.

Ohio Valley Seed Company,
Evansville, Ind.

Lamar, Indiana,
February 26, 1920.

Dear Sirs :

Ship me one ton (20 sacks) of **ECONOMY HOG FEED**. It is the finest feed for chickens and hogs I have ever found. It is worth a third more per hundred than the mill feeds.

Truly yours,

D. P. —

BARLEY

Barley is the most profitable crop to grow in the north and northwestern states. Considering the high prices farmers received from this crop the past few years, Barely yields a greater net profit to the grower than Wheat or other cereals.

OUR NORTHERN GROWN SEED BARLEY WILL GIVE HIGHLY SATISFACTORY RESULTS. We have splendid stock seed to offer this year.

Barley makes an excellent crop to follow Corn that has been grown on Clover sod.

Barley is usually seeded shortly after the Oats are put in, but as it will flourish in warm, dry weather, a delay in seeding is not as detrimental as in the case of Oats or Spring Wheat. Often times there are seasons when we cannot sow Oats because it is too late before the ground can be put in condition; but in the case of Barley, which does not need to be seeded so early, the ground can be prepared. We advise sowing from two to two and one-half bushels per acre.

ODERBRUCKER OR WISCONSIN No. 5

This great variety was introduced from the Wisconsin Experiment Station and in that state is considered the best and largest yielding variety. Oderbrucker is a stiff strawed, heavy yielding, six-rowed bearded variety. In stiffness of straw and rust resistance it is superior to any other variety. It has a protein content of 15% or nearly double the amount of protein found in other varieties. This makes it an exceptionally valuable feeding Barley, a very important point when it is considered that leading farmers and stockmen are appreciating more and more the value of Barley as a feed for all kinds of stock, hogs, horses and cattle.

WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.

SIX-ROWED OR MANSHURIE BARLEY

This is an old reliable variety. It has been the national standby for many years and still heads the list in productiveness according to some good authorities. This variety of Barley is probably more extensively grown than any other variety and has a great number of phenomenal yields to its credit.

Our seed stock is plump, heavy and bright. It has been carefully recleaned and graded, and we feel confident that it will please you.

WRITE FOR SAMPLES AND PRICES.

RYE

Rye is a standard cereal throughout Europe and has been one of the leading cereals in this country for some time. It is sown early enough in the fall to make some late pasture. It provides a cover for the ground throughout the winter and keeps the soil from leaching. In the spring it can be pastured quite early and on most soil will yet produce a good grain crop. As a green fertilizer it is also very valuable.

It can be grown on thinner land than any other cereal. Ground Rye makes a good feed for young and growing pigs.

When you stop to consider the above reasons you can see why anyone should grow some Rye on his farm. This is especially true in the case of many who have a small farm and are compelled to get the most possible out of their land. We believe there is a place on every farm for at least a few acres of Rye.

ROSEN RYE

Last year we had an enormous sale on Rosen Rye. This is a Rye that was selected and improved from a sample furnished the Michigan Agricultural College in 1909, by a Mr. Rosen, a student from Russia. The college authorities immediately noted its great yields, and grew as much as possible from the small sample, then grew more seed from that growth until they had samples to distribute to farmers in various parts of the state.

This Rye in the last few years has almost doubled the average yield per acre in the Michigan fields.

Rosen Rye is very stiff-strawed, has large heads ordinarily having four full rows of grain. It is very hardy, stands more cold weather than wheat on lighter soils.

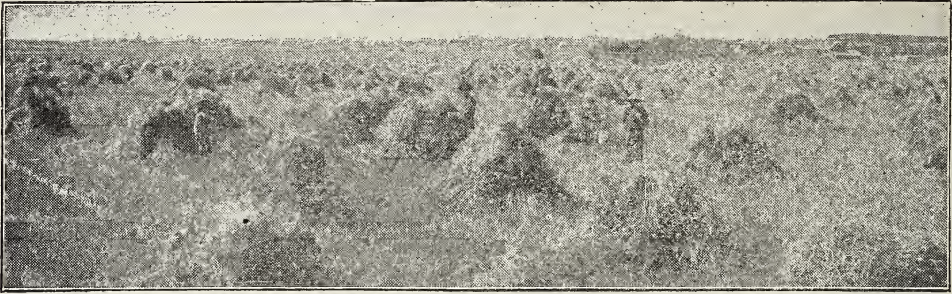
We have a fine supply of Rosen Rye for your requirements and have made arrangements with growers who have the true Rosen Rye, and we will be able to furnish the very best seed. Many dealers are buying Rosen Rye from country elevators that is mixed with common Rye.

Do not fail to order Rosen Rye if you expect to sow any Rye at all this year.

PEANUTS

If started early, Peanuts can be grown successfully in the central states. Every boy and girl should have a space set aside in the garden for Peanuts. As a feed for hogs they are of great value.

WHEAT



WHEAT FIELD.

Wheat comprises one-fourth of the acreage yield and volume of all the cereals in the world. Nothing should be left undone to produce every bushel of Wheat possible upon the farms of this country during this year. Too many farmers were unable to seed their entire acreage last fall on account of the wet weather which hindered the seeding.

Wheat is almost certain to go to a high price this summer and many people are considering planting of Spring Wheat in localities where it has not been grown before. Several experiments have been made in this vicinity; some of them were without result, while others gave a good yield of Spring Wheat. One farmer in the outskirts of the city of Evansville reported his yield of eighteen to twenty bushels per acre in 1918 on a field of Spring Wheat. Another one in 1919 reports that his crop was almost a total loss owing to the weather conditions that existed just before the Wheat ripened. However, he says that it made a splendid nurse crop for his Alfalfa, and that he is going to make further trials.

Get in line and get your share of the returns from this, the greatest of all cash crops, for this is undoubtedly the most opportune time for engaging in the Wheat growing industry which the country has ever experienced.

NEW MARQUIS

SPRING WHEAT.

Marquis Wheat was originated by Dr. Saunders, Ottawa, Ontario. It quickly made a name for itself on account of its earliness since it was about ten days earlier than the fife varieties and produced ten to fifteen bushels more per acre than red fife. This wheat is bald except for a few short awns at the top of the head. In the threshed grain the Marquis is larger, shorter, has a wider and deeper increase, and is of a deeper amber color than the fife.

Try some of this remarkably early, very productive, highest milling quality Wheat this year.

FULTZ WINTER

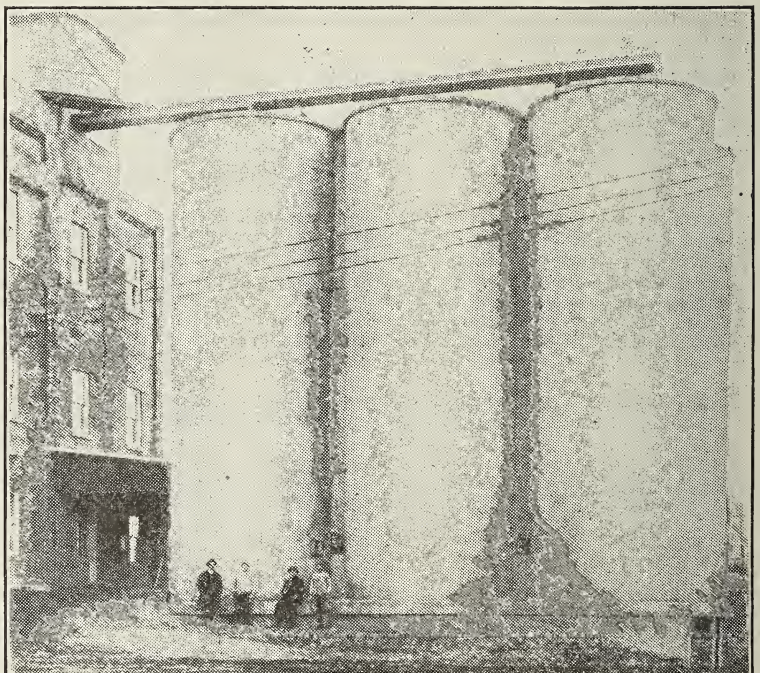
(Smooth Head)

The yield of Winter Wheat per acre is on the average much larger than Spring Wheat.

This variety is extensively grown on account of its ability to withstand the severe winter and is, therefore, recommended above all other varieties by wheat growers and Experiment Stations.

In quality it equals any other variety and commands a premium from millers for appearance. The kernels are red with a very thin husk are hard, flinty and very rich in gluten.

The straw is stiff and will stand up in rain, wind, and will not lodge as soon as some varieties. We cannot recommend this variety too highly.



Fill the Elevators with Wheat from OVSCO Seed.

GARDEN SEEDS

We have been furnishing the leading market gardeners of this section with their seeds for the past 20 years.

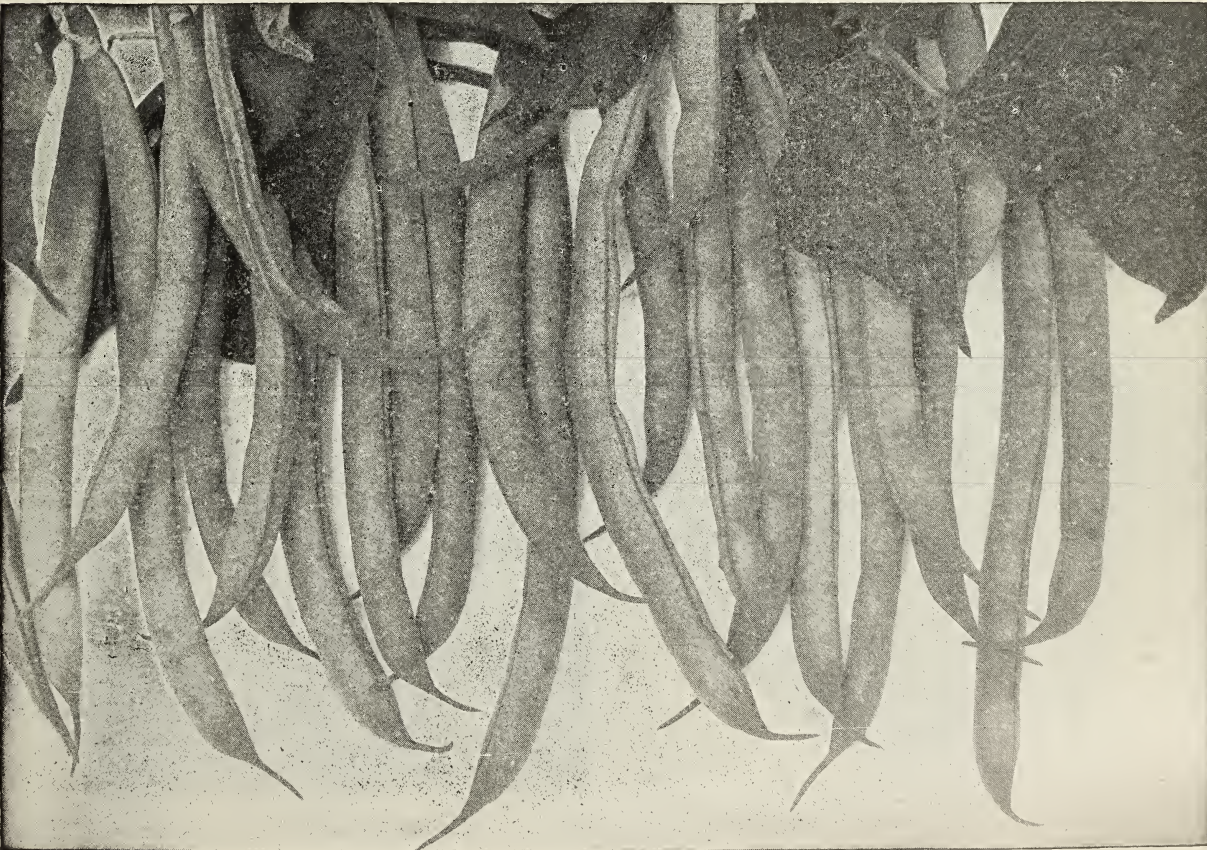
While we still have much or most of our Garden Seed grown in the U. S. A., it is still necessary to import some varieties because climatic conditions are better adapted to their growth in foreign countries than in our own. Such varieties as Spinach, Cabbage, Turnip and Radish can be grown in Europe to better advantage than here.

Our Garden Seeds are grown for us by the best growers in their respective countries. We contract our requirements over a year ahead. We reclean all seed that does not come to us thoroughly recleaned. Finally we test every sack of every shipment that comes in.

You can order by packet or order by ounce or pound or in bag quantities and you will get seed of these choice tested varieties in either way. We solicit your order solely on the merit of our goods. Send them in and be convinced. This is the House of Service, and our slogan for 20 years, **QUALITY FIRST.**

Prices on application or see list enclosed.

We thought enough of you and your business to send you a copy of this book which cost us many dollars to make. Do you think enough of us to send us a one-dollar order? If you have no use for this book—Give it to a neighbor—**THANK YOU.**



BEANS

Our Beans are grown for us on contract in the states where the various varieties find conditions most nearly perfect for their production. We have had a large acreage grown for us during the past year, and trust we may be able to supply all your wants, but suggest your ordering early before our stock is exhausted. For Beans in quantities, see the price list enclosed.

WAX POD VARIETIES BUSH BEANS.

Golden Wax.	Michigan White Wax.
Pencil Pod Black Wax.	Polific Dwarf Black.
Refugee Wax.	Round Pod Kidney Wax.

GREEN PODDED VARIETIES BUSH BEANS.

Hopkin's Improved Round Pod Red Valentine.
 Extra Early Red Valentine.
 Burpee's Stringless Green Pod.
 Giant Stringless Green Pod.
 Black Valentine.
 Tennessee Green Pod.

Longfellow.
 Early Yellow Six Weeks.
 Dwarf Horticultural Cranberry.
 Refugee or Thousand to One.
 Extra Early Refugee.
 White Kidney.
 Red Kidney.
 Dwarf White Navy,
 so well known to all.

LIMAS.

DWARF LIMAS.

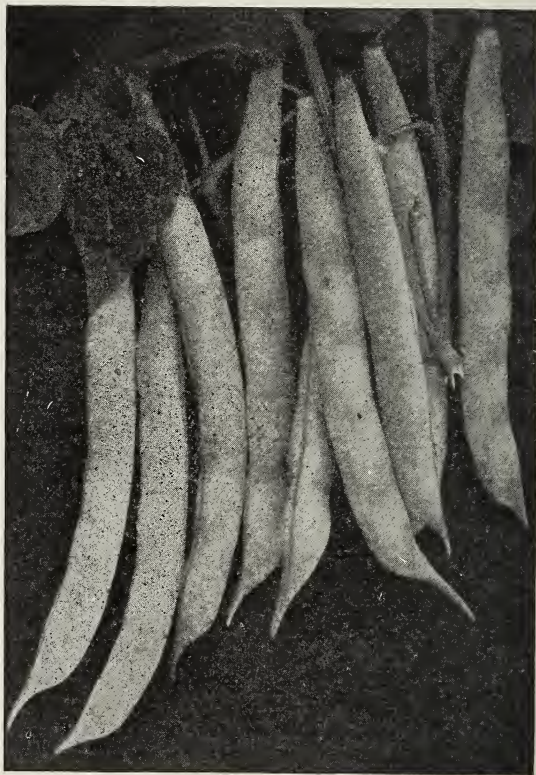
Henderson's Bush Lima.
 Burpee's Improved Bush Lima.
 Burpee's Bush Lima.
 Fordhook Bush Lima.
 Dreer's Dwarf Lima.

POLE OR RUNNING BEANS.

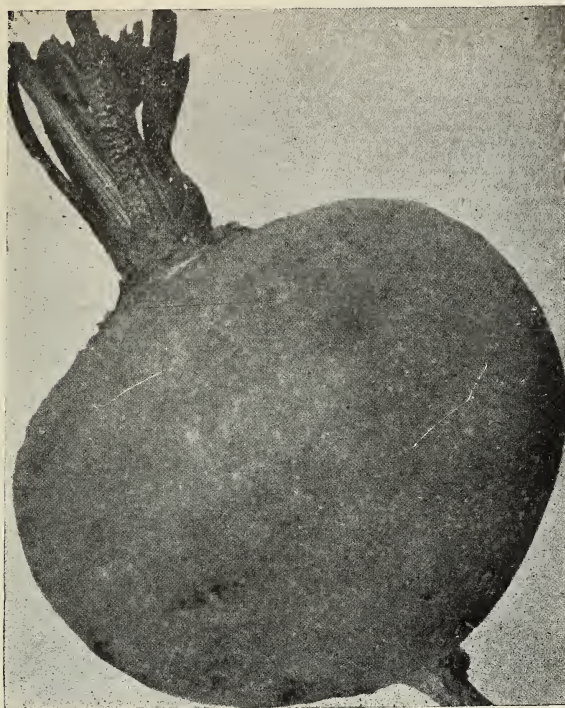
Kentucky Wonder or Old Homestead.
 Burger's Stringless Green Pod.
 Kentucky Wonder Wax.
 Cut Short or Corn Hill.
 Lazy Wife or White October Bean.
 Striped Creaseback or Scotia.
 White Creaseback or Fat Horse.
 White Dutch Case Knife.
 Horticultural Pole, Cranberry or October Bean.
 Yard Long.

POLE LIMAS.

Large White Lima.
 King of the Garden Lima.
 Early Leviathan.
 Seibert's Early Lima.
 Small White Lima, Carolina or Sieva.



Tennessee Green Pod.



DETROIT DARK RED.

BEETS

The Beet Seed which we are offering is carefully grown, thoroughly re-cleaned, full of life and vigor. Our Table Beets are enumerated in order of their maturity, earliest first. The Stock Beet, Mangel-Wurtzel and Sugar Beets are all tested varieties and thrive wherever Beets can be grown. Beet Seed is put up in packets. If you need larger quantities, order from the enclosed price list.

TABLE OR GARDEN BEETS.

Extra Early Egyptian.
Crosby Egyptian.
Extra Early Eclipse.
Edmand's Blood Turnip.
Lentz's Blood Turnip.
Detroit Dark Red.
Crimson Globe.
Half-Long Blood.
Improved Long Dark Blood.
Swiss Chard.

STOCK BEETS, MANGEL-WURTZEL AND SUGAR BEETS.

Golden Tankard.
Long Red Mammoth Prize.
Vilmorin's Improved Sugar.
Klein Wanzleben.
Lane's Imperial Sugar.
Giant Half-Sugar.

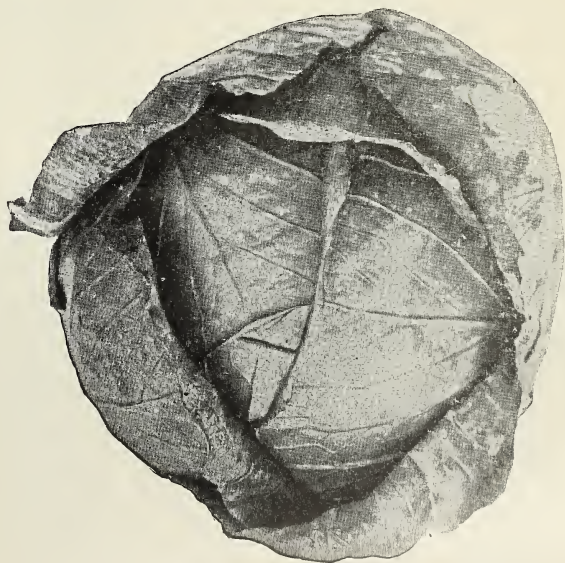
CABBAGE

Our Cabbage Seed is grown under the care of practical, painstaking and reliable men; in localities where experience and thorough tests have proved the climate and soil to be the best adapted to their production in highest perfection from fully developed perfect heads, carefully stored until time of planting; seed thoroughly tested as to vitality. Our seeds will give satisfaction, and we recommend it for the use of either market or home gardeners.

Early Jersey Wakefield.
Large Jersey or Charleston Wakefield.
Allhead or Faultless.
Early Spring.
Henderson's Early Summer.
Evansville Market Cabbage.
Early Dwarf Flat Dutch.
Copenhagen Market.
All Seasons.
Glory of Enkhuiizen.
Surehead.
Burpee's Main Stay Cabbage.
Fordhook Mainstay—Early Cabbage.
Premium Late Flat Dutch.
Danish Ball Head.
Red Rock.
American Drumhead Savoy.
Chinese Cabbage, Pet-Tsai.

CAULIFLOWER

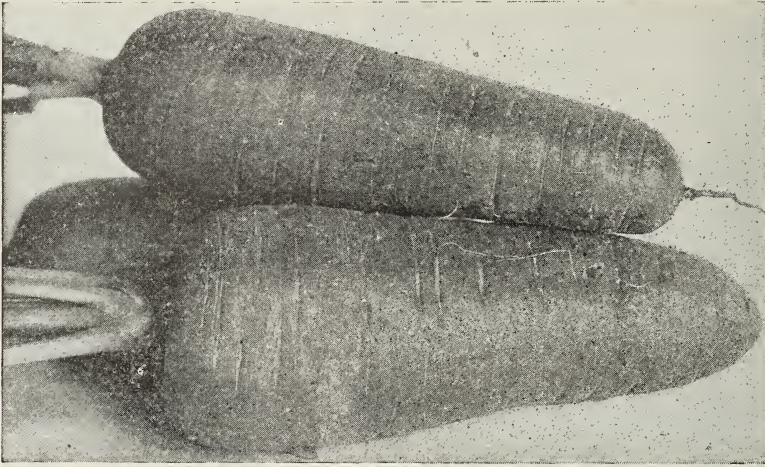
Early Snowball.
Dry Weather Cauliflower.



DRUMHEAD CABBAGE.

CARROTS

As food for stock and for cooking purposes Carrots have gained wide recognition. Order your seed from us, and get fresh, high germinating stock.



DANVERS HALF-LONG CARROT.

Early Scarlet Horn—Sometimes used for forcing.
 Guerande, or Ox Heart—Very popular variety.
 Chantenay—Medium early.

Danvers Half-Long.
 Improved Long Orange.
 Large White Belgian—for stock.

CELERY

White Plume—Earliest and most easily blanched.
 Dwarf Golden Self-Blanching—Solid, fine flavor.
 Dwarf Golden Heart—Main crop variety.
 Giant Pascas—Very productive, fine for winter use.

CELERIAC

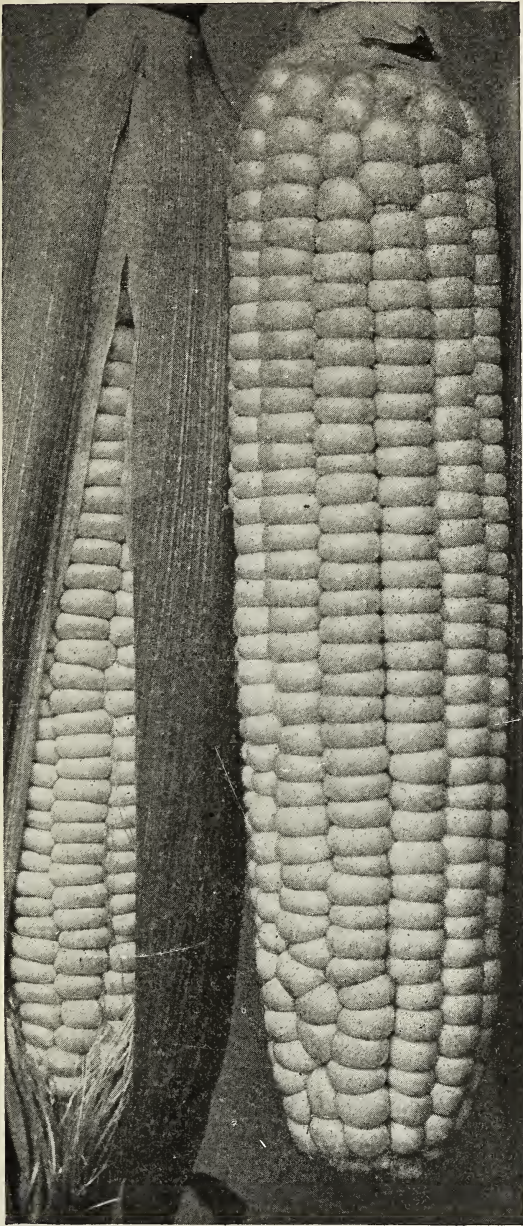
(Or Turnip Rooted Celery.)

Large Smooth Prague.



GIANT PASCAL CELERY.

SWEET CORN



Stowell's Evergreen Sugar Corn.

It is extensively grown in the south where it continues in luxuriant growth all winter.

Plant when ground becomes warm. Continue planting every two weeks until the middle of August. We specialize in Sweet Corn, and furnish large quantities to canning factories as well as to market gardeners and home gardeners.

EXTRA EARLY VARIETIES.

Golden Bantam.
Mammoth White Cory.
Early Minnesota.
Kendall's Early Giant.

SECOND EARLY VARIETIES.

Howling Mob.
Country Gentleman.

MAIN CROP AND LATE VARIETIES SUGAR CORN.

Stowell's Evergreen.
Narrow Grain Evergreen.
Mammoth Sugar.

EARLY CORN—NOT SUGAR CORN.

Extra Early Adams.
Early Adams.
Burpee's Dreadnaught Adams Early.
52 DAY—Large ears, fine for market garden.

POP CORN

White Rice.

CORN SALAD

Used in winter and spring as a substitute for Lettuce. May also be cooked and used like Spinach.

Fetticus, or Lamb's Lettuce.
Large Seeded Dutch.

CRESS

Water Cress can be grown on garden soil that is kept damp, and then planted along the sides of a flowing stream.

Curled or Pepper Grass is not so good as Water Cress. Can be grown on any garden soil.

COLLARDS

A variety of Cabbage known in different sections as "Cole," "Colewert" or simply "greens."

CHICORY

(French Endive)

Witloff Chicory.
Large-rooted or Coffee.

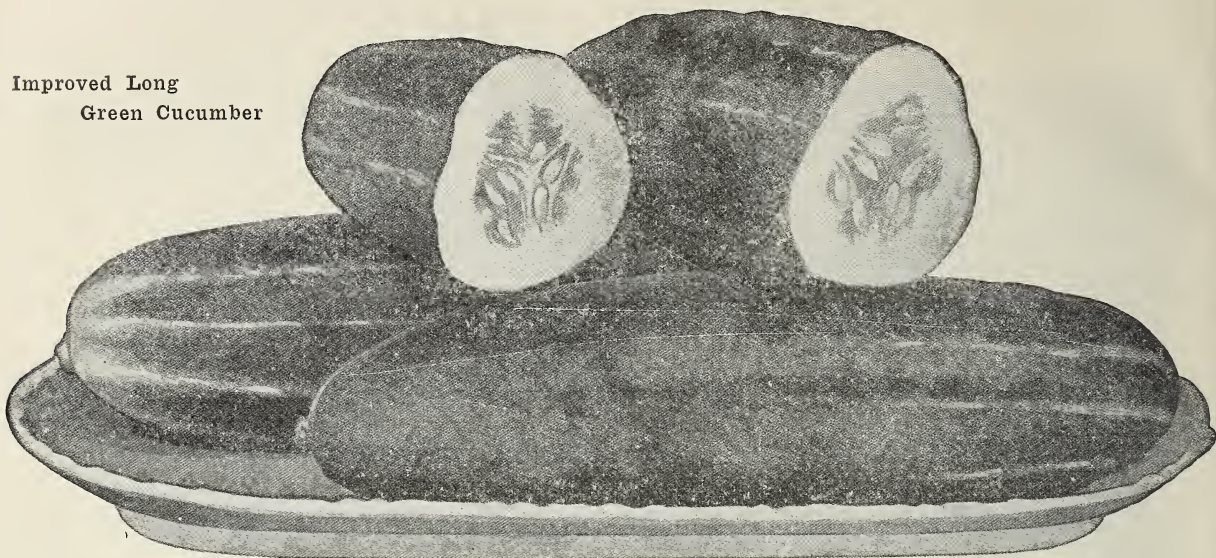
CHIVES

An onion-like plant used as a salad and for flavoring soup.

CHERVIL

A plant like Parsley, used for garnishing and in soups and salads.

Improved Long
Green Cucumber



CUCUMBERS

For earliest use, sow in pots or dirt bands in hot bed or green house in February or March. Cover about one-half inch deep, keep temperature about 80 or 85 degrees. When the trees are in full leaf, the plants can be transferred to open ground without disturbing the roots. Plant in hills about four by four feet. For general use plant in open ground about June 1st in rich sandy loam. A liberal sprinkling of Hammond's Slug Shot will keep off insects. One ounce to 50 hills; two pounds to one acre.

Early Frame or Short Green,
Early Cluster,
Early Fortune,
White Spine, Improved Early,
White Spine, Arlington Improved,

Long Green, Improved,
Davis' Perfect,
Chicago Pickling,
Boston Pickling, or Green Prolific,
Jersey Pickling,

West India Gherkin.

EGG PLANT

One ounce for two thousand plants. These are tropical plants and should not be put into the ground until all danger of frost is past. Seed in sunny, warm location and cultivate often.

ENDIVE

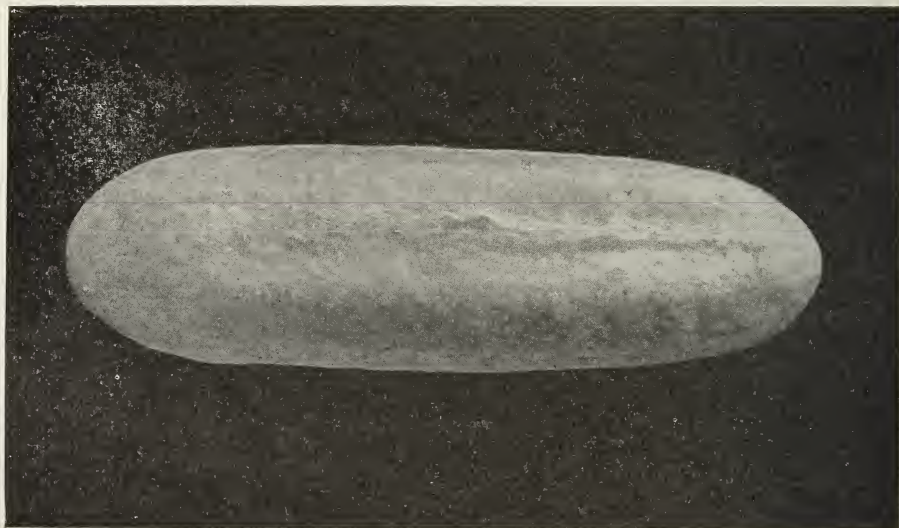
One of the best salads for fall and winter use. Plants may be grown at any season of the year, but are more generally used late in the fall.

Large Green
Curled,

Ever White
Curled,

Moss Curled,

Broad Leaved
Batavian



Improved White Spine Cucumber.



KALE OR BORECOLE

A boiling greens for fall, winter and early spring use, resembling Cabbage in flavor. The plant is entirely hardy in a well-drained soil. The plants are usually cut off for use when leaves are six inches long. But with the fine, curled variety, the leaves can be gathered for use when of good size. With the Tall Scotch and other large-leaved varieties, it is customary to pull off the lower leaves and let the plants grow on to furnish a continuous supply. The sweetness and flavor of these greens are improved by freezing weather. One ounce will produce three thousand plants.

Dwarf German Purple, or Brown Curled.

Dwarf Curled Scotch.

Dwarf Curled Siberian.

Tall Curled Scotch.

KOHLRABI

This plant in growth is half-way between cabbage and turnip, the edible portion being the large swollen stems which form just above the soil. It is highly esteemed for the mild, delicious, cabbage-like flavor. Seed may be sown in drills as soon as the ground can be worked in good condition. Plants may also be started in cold frame just like cabbage and set out when four to six weeks old. The larger varieties are also grown for cattle feed.

LEEK

Leek is very hardy and easily cultivated; succeeds well in a light but rich soil. Sow early in trenches one inch deep and one inch apart. When six or eight inches high, transplant in rows ten inches apart each way, as deep as possible that the neck being covered may be blanched. One ounce will plant two hundred feet of drill row.

LETTUCE



A House of Grand Rapids Lettuce. Our Special Hothouse Strain.

CURLED OR LOOSE LEAVED VARIETIES.

SIMPSON'S EARLY CURLED—Leaves light green. Crisp, sweet and tender. White seeds.

BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON—An exceedingly tender, large leaved variety.

GRAND RAPIDS—(Seed Black) Fine for greenhouse forcing.

MARKET GARDENERS' FORCING—(Seed White.) Excellent for growing under glass. Stands hotter temperature than Grand Rapids.

CABBAGE OR HEADING VARIETIES.

MAY KING—(Seed White.) Extra early. For home garden and market.

EARLY PRIZE HEAD—(Seed White.) Excellent for the home garden. Too tender to stand shipping or handling on the market.

BIG BOSTON—(Seed White.) Very popular for outdoor culture and fine for planting in cold frames extensively grown in the South for shipment North in the winter.

HANSON—Improved. Fine variety for midsummer planting.

CALIFORNIA CREAM BUTTER—Good to plant in open ground producing solid heads in cool weather.

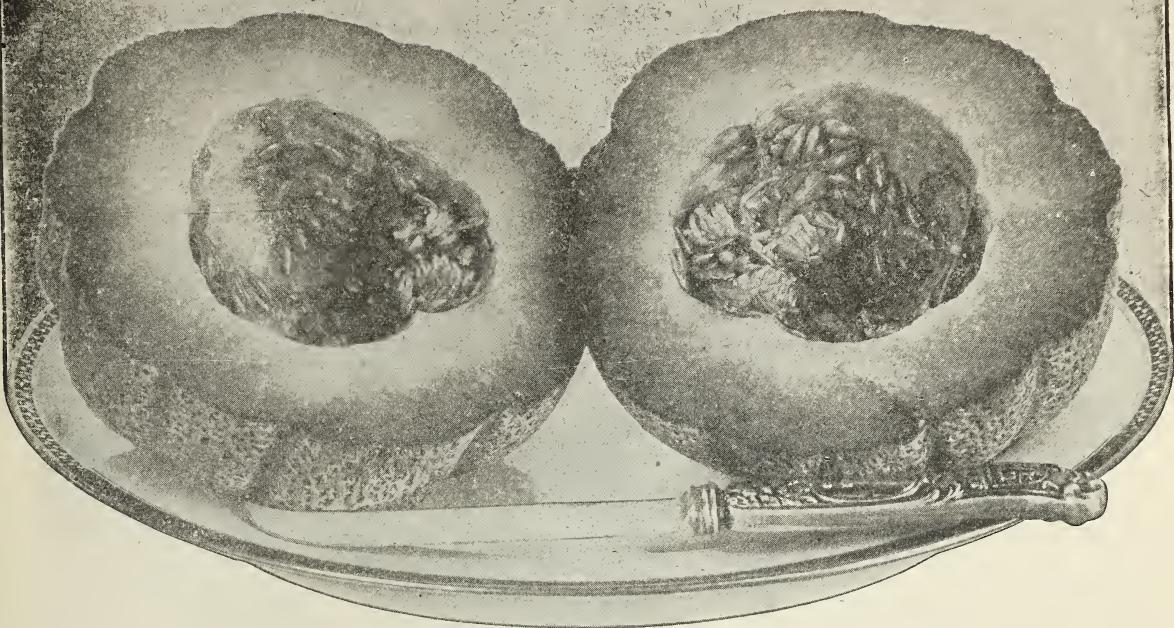
ICEBURG—A large, late, crisp, heading variety.

SALAMANDER—(Seed Black.) Excellent for home garden and market.

BROWN DUTCH—(Seed Black.) Well adapted for planting in the South as winter Lettuce.

WHITE PARIS COS.—Blanches nicely when tied up. Color, dark green. Quality fine.

MUSK MELON OR CANTALOUPE



Plant in May or when ground has become warm. Pinch the vines when blossoming begins so as to promote fruitfulness, and cultivate until the vines cover the ground.

To combat insect attacks, dust with lime, ashes or road dust. Use *Slug Shot* to kill the insects.

ORANGE OR SALMON-FLESHED VARIETIES.

SALMON TINT POLLOCK No. 25—A fine variety for heading.

PAUL ROSE—A cross between the Osage and Netted Gem. About ten days earlier than the Osage.

OSAGE—The best known and most in demand of the red-fleshed varieties. Especially favored by market gardeners in the vicinity of Chicago.

TIP TOP—Flesh, deep yellow, rich and highly flavored.

HOODOO, or ORDWAY QUEEN—Orange-fleshed. A desirable midsummer sort for a home garden.

BURRELL'S GEM—Fine shipping Melon averaging 2½ pounds in weight. Flesh has a peculiar flavor.

BANANA—Long and having a banana-like aroma. Flesh thick and of a delicious flavor.

GREEN-FLESHED VARIETIES.

ROCKY FORD—Fruit small, almost round smooth, flesh thick and deep green. Excellent shipping sort.

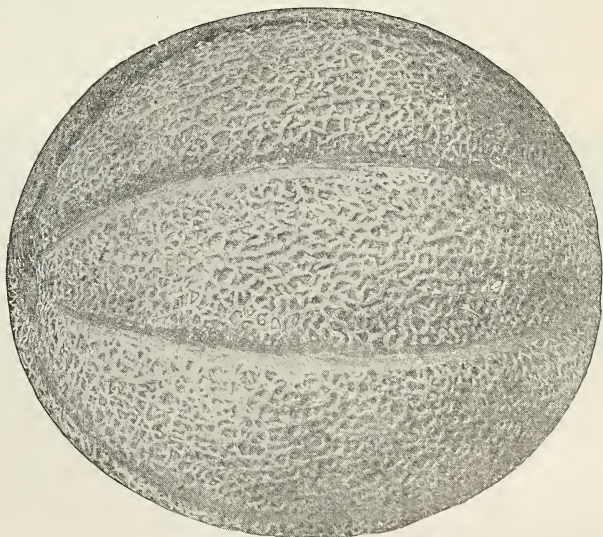
EXTRA EARLY HACKENSACK—An early strain of the large Hackensack. The first of the large melons to be ready for market. Very popular with the market gardeners.

HACKENSACK or TURK'S CAP—A well known sort of good quality. Flesh is green, thick and coarse, but juicy and sweet.

CHAMPION MARKET—A reliable, medium early market sort.

HONEY DEW—Rind thin but stands shipping remarkably well. Maturity about two weeks later than Rocky Ford.

FOR WATERMELONS SEE PAGES 40-41.



Blue Ribbon Gem Cantaloupe.

Mustard

Mustard serves the same purpose as Spinach and should be planted plentifully to take its place.

Fordhook Fancy,
Southern Giant Curled,
Chinese or Large Leaved
Mustard,
White English,
Brown or Black.

Okra or Gumbo

Cultivated for its green seed-pods which are used in soups or stewed and served like Asparagus.

Dwarf, Prolific, or Density.
White Velvet Okra.
Tall Green.

Onion Seed

Prizetaker—A handsome late or main crop Onion.

Yellow Globe Danvers—A dependable Onion to grow.

Southport Yellow Globe—The most largely grown Yellow Market Onion and the most profitable.

Yellow Strassburg—The most popular variety for growing Yellow Onion Sets.

Australian Brown—Medium size, heavy yielder. A hardy sort and a fine keeper. Used largely for growing sets.

Red Wethersfield—The best known variety among the Red flat Onions. Good keeper.

Southport White Globe—Delicate seed of purest paper whiteness. Flesh, crisp, fine grained, exceedingly mild.

Mammoth Silver King—Early maturing. Immense size. Fine shape. White flesh, tender and sweet.

White Portugal or Silverskin—Extensively grown for sets. Largely used for pickling and bunching.

White Pickling—Mild in flavor. Desirable for small white pickling Onion.

White Barletta—Early. Smallest of white pickling Onions.



LARGE ONIONS FROM SEED.

PEAS

Medium Height and Extra Early.

ALASKA—Well known and extensively used, especially by canners.

FIRST AND BEST—Earliest and most even strain.

EARLY MAY IMPROVED—Fit for use 56 days from planting.

SECOND EARLY VARIETIES—Not Dwarf.

AMEER—(Large Podded Alaska)—Popular with market gardeners.

GRADUS—Most popular extra early wrinkled Pea. Highest table quality. Grand Pea in all respects.

THOMAS LAXTON—A fine wrinkled Pea only a few days later than Gradus. Stands more severe weather.

PEAS—Dwarf Sort

SUTTON'S EXCELSIOR—Very hardy, permitting early planting. A very heavy bearer. Season two days later than Nott's Excelsior.

AMERICAN WONDER—Earliest of all dwarf wrinkled varieties.

NOTT'S EXCELSIOR—Desirable, early sort for market gardener as well as home gardener.

PREMIUM GEM—(Improved Little Gem)—Very productive.

DWARF TELEPHONE—Medium season. One of the best of its class.

LATER VARIETIES—Tall or Stick Peas.

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND—One of the oldest and best. No sweeter Pea grown.

BLISS EVERBEARING—If Peas are picked as they mature, plant will throw out branches bearing pods which mature in succession, thus prolonging the season.

ALDERMAN—Peas large size. Recommended for market gardeners.

TELEPHONE—This has become the leading Pea with market gardeners.

IMPROVED TELEPHONE—The best main crop Pea in existence.

WHITE MARROWFAT—Grows great quantities of pods. Fine for canning purposes.

MAMMOTH MELTING SUGAR—An edible podded variety. Quite late. Sugar Peas are usually very scarce.

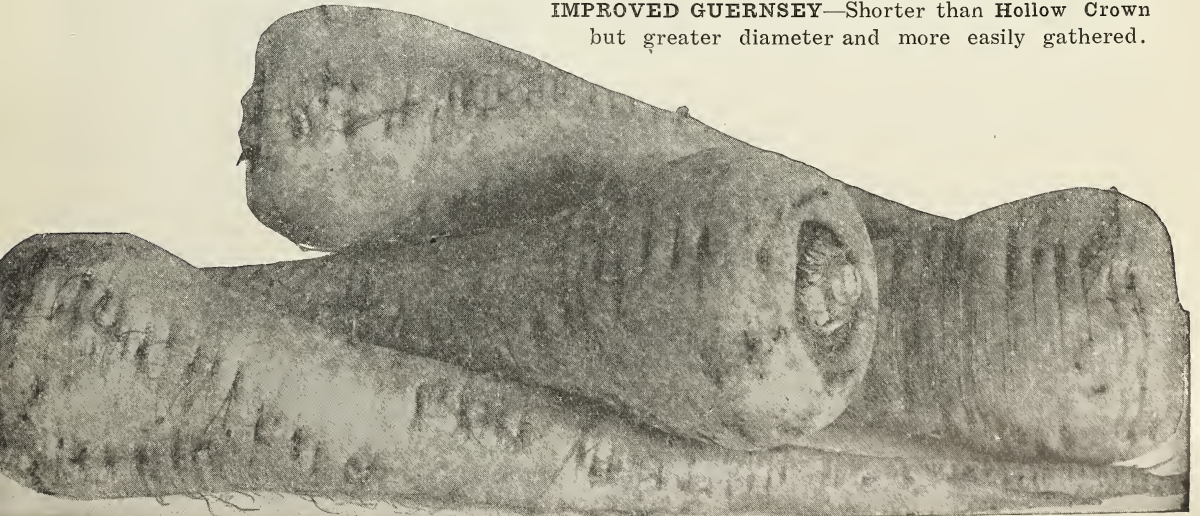
PARSNIP

Sow early. Unlike Carrots, Parsnips are improved by frost. It is usual to take up a certain quantity in the fall for winter use leaving the rest in the ground till spring to be dug as required. One ounce for two hundred feet of drill. Five to six pounds in drill for an acre.

HOLLOW CROWN—(Large Sugar)—Best known sort.

MAGNUM BONUM—Recommended to market gardeners as a money maker. Very heavy cropper.

IMPROVED GUERNSEY—Shorter than Hollow Crown but greater diameter and more easily gathered.



Improved Shortneck Hollow Crown Parsnip.

PUMPKIN

(See Field Seeds, Page 8.)

Varieties.

LARGE SWEET OR MAMMOTH—Specimens often weigh as high as 75 pounds.

KENTUCKY FIELD or BIG TOM—Hardy and prolific. Everybody knows this variety.

LARGE CHEESE—Fine for pies; an excellent keeper.

MAMMOTH TOURS—Grown chiefly for exhibition purposes and for stock feed, sometimes weighing 150 pounds.

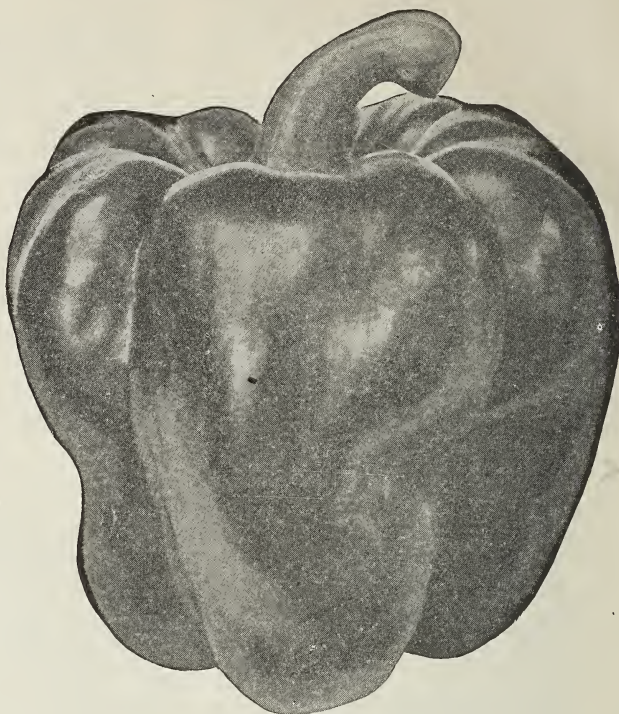
QUAKER PIE—A small to medium-sized variety.

SUGAR PIE—Unexcelled for pies or canning.

STRIPED CUSHAW—Crookneck type, mottled green, and white stripes.

SWEET or SUGAR (New England Pie)—Fruit small. Flesh very thick and of high quality.

TENNESSEE SWEET POTATO—Medium size, nearly bell shape. Neck slightly crooked. Flesh of excellent quality.



BULL NOSE PEPPER.

PEPPER

Grown largely for Pickles. May be sown in hot beds and transplanted or sown in the open when danger of frost is past.

CHINESE GIANT—Double the size of Ruby King. Excellent in salad as well as served in tomatoes.

RUBY KING—One of the most profitable and satisfactory varieties for the home or market garden.

LARGE BELL OR BULL NOSE (Sweet Mountain)—Specially fine for use in salads and mango or stuffed peppers.

PIMENTO—Desirable for salads and stuffed peppers and canning. Fruit deep green when young deep red as they mature.

NEOPOLITAN—Earliest and most productive large variety.

SWEET MOUNTAIN or MAMMOTH—Somewhat like Bullnose but more elongated.

LONG RED CAYENNE—Well known, medium early variety. The flesh is extremely strong and pungent.

CORAL GEM BOUQUET—Very hot fruit of a bright scarlet color.

CRIMSON GIANT (Ohio Crimson)—One of the earliest of the large varieties. Very mild, flesh thick.

EARLY DWARF RED SQUASH—Flesh very thick and mild.

PARSLEY

Seed germinates very slowly. Should be sown early, after soaking seed for a few hours in tepid water. For winter use protect in frame or light cellar.

CHAMPION MOSS CURLED.

EMERALD DWARF EXTRA CURLED,

FINE DOUBLE CURLED.

FERN LEAVED.

PLAIN.

RADISH

Early Varieties.

Early Scarlet Globe—Special market gardeners' strain.

Vick's Scarlet Globe—One of the earliest forcing Radishes.

Early Scarlet Turnip—Standard variety for early indoor planting.

Scarlet Turnip White Tip—Market and home gardeners' favorite for indoor planting.

Sparkler White Tip—Similar to Scarlet Turnip White Tip. More white, more popular on some markets.

Icicle—The earliest of the Long White summer sorts.

Long White Lady Finger (White Vienna)—Early maturing, long white summer Radish.

Philadelphia White Box—More round than turnip shape.

Saxa—Earliest forcing Radish. Round, bright scarlet, very small white tip.

White Strassburg—Good for use when quite small and continues crisp until four to six inches long.

White Giant Stuttgart—Fine summer or fall Radish.

Crimson Giant—Very early. Grows to double the size of



Early White Tip Scarlet Turnip Radish.

other forcing varieties without getting pithy or hollow.

Chartier or Shepard—Very handsome sort. Seven to eight inches long. Deep scarlet at the top, white at the tip.

Cincinnati Market (The Glass)—Flesh white, almost transparent. Brittle and crisp.

Long Scarlet Short Top—About 6 inches long. Bright carmine-red color. A very standard sort.

French Breakfast—A quick growing, small olive-shaped Radish. Excellent variety for outdoor planting.

Half Long Deep Scarlet—Top small, flesh white.

Burpee's Surprise—Yellowish-brown skin. White flesh mild flavored and crisp when fully grown.

Golden Globe—Remains crisp and tender in this climate.

FALL OR WINTER RADISHES.

California Mammoth White Winter—Yellowish-tan, ten to twelve inches long.



White Icicle Radish.

IF QUALITY COUNTS WITH YOU, DON'T
TAKE ANY CHANCES—PLANT OHIO VAL-
LEY SEED COMPANY'S HIGH QUALITY
SEED. CHEAP SEED IS MOST EXPENSIVE.

RHUBARB

Rhubarb grows best in deep soil. It may be propagated from seed, but is usually grown from roots. We keep seed in stock at all times of the giant variety as well as of the early variety, and in season we can furnish the roots for planting.

SALSIFY or VEGETABLE OYSTER PLANT

Soil and culture the same as for Parsnip. We have the Mammoth Sandwich Island Salsify producing roots nearly double the size and weight of the old sort.

SPINACH

A very important crop in our market gardens. The main crop is sown in September. For summer use, sow from April to August. Spinach is most tender when grown in rich soil.

BLOOMSDALE SAVOY LEAVED—(Norfolk Savoy)—Very early and hardy. One of the best for market gardeners.

GIANT THICK-LEAVED—An early variety. Very hardy and of good quality.

VICTORIA—Large. Very dark green leaves. Slightly crumpled.

PRICKLY WINTER—Will stand severest weather with very little protection from leaves or straw. The seed is prickly.

NEW ZEALAND—Branching plant. Not like Spinach in its growth. Easily killed by frost, but grows fine in summer heat. Like Spinach in its use.

SQUASH

Plant like Cucumbers. Squash is to be recommended either for table use or feed lot.

EARLY WHITE BUSH SCALLOP—Well known early, somewhat flattened escalloped bush squash.

EARLY YELLOW BUSH SQUASH—Large size skin deep orange; flesh pale yellow. Good flavor.

MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH—An early round flat Squash called "patty-pan" in the South.

GIANT SUMMER CROOKNECK—Nearly twice the size of Yellow Crookneck; heavily warted. Flesh deep golden color.

DWARF HUBBARD—Skin rough, hard, warted dark olive green. Best strain of summer squash.

RED OR GOLDEN HUBBARD—A perfect type of the green Hubbard except in color. Flesh excellent flavor. More productive than the green.

CUSHAW OR WHITE CROOKNECK—Fruits two feet in length. Fine quality.



BONNIE BEST TOMATO.

**MATCHLESS TOMATO.**

BONNIE BEST—Crop ripens more uniformly than any other scarlet fruited sort.

EARLY DETROIT—The largest and best of the early purplish pink Tomatoes. Vines vigorous and very productive. Fruit nearly globe shaped. A valuable shipping Tomato.

ACME IMPROVED STRAIN—Ripens early. Glossy red with purplish tinge. Round, smooth and free from marks. Excellent for shipping.

BURPEE'S MATCHLESS—Vines thrifty. Produces fine large handsome Red Tomatoes abundantly throughout the season. Tomatoes long keeping, large size and fine flavored.

DWARF CHAMPION (Tree Tomato)—Good sort for the home garden. Resembles the Acme in form and color.

PONDEROSA—Exceptionally large purple fruited Tomato. Fruit very solid with few seeds. One of the best for home use.

JOHN BAER—An early productive red Tomato.

JUNE PINK—The best extra early purple or pink fruited variety.

DWARF STONE—The largest Dwarf Tomato in existence. Fruits weighing one pound each are common. Very desirable sort for the amateur gardener.

IMPROVED NEW STONE—"King" of the Red Tomatoes for main crop. Fruit smooth, small cored, solid, scarlet. Not equalled by any other variety in appearance, size of fruit or productivity. Excellent shipping Tomato. Our strain is most carefully bred and our seed choice.

PERFECTION—Quality good. Highly recommended for the home garden.

RED ROCK—A fine, solid, smooth, very red Tomato. Excellent for truckers and canning factories.

LIVINGSTON'S GLOBE—A large purplish pink globe shaped Tomato. Fine shipper.

GOLDEN QUEEN—Fruit large and smooth. Color beautiful golden yellow, sometimes with a slight blush of red.

YELLOW PEAR—The little Yellow Tomato so well and favorably known for preserving.

TOMATO

Tomatoes require about one hundred days or more to mature from seed. Since Tomatoes are killed by light frost, early Tomatoes should be started in hot beds two months before they may be transplanted outdoors. Before setting in the field, the plants should be gradually exposed to outside conditions and the quantity of water given them decreased. Transplant on a cloudy day if possible and water freely. Nitrate of Soda may be given each plant at this time with profit. One ounce of seeds gives about 2,000 plants.

Use **PYROX** for Blight.

EARLIANA—Very early. Very profitable Tomato for market gardener as well as home gardener. Fruit bright deep scarlet, nearly round, and exceptionally smooth for so early a variety.

CHALK'S EARLY JEWEL—One of the best early Tomatoes introduced. Fruit deep scarlet-red, nearly round or somewhat flattened. Large size. Excellent quality. One of the best second early sorts.

Tomato Plants

We can furnish you throughout the season transplanted Tomato plants of the best varieties, by parcel post. If you want them in very large numbers it will pay you to contract with us for them. Small quantities furnished on immediate orders.

Cabbage Plants

We keep a supply of the earliest as well as main crop Cabbage plants on hand throughout the planting season. If you are in the market for any large quantity of these plants, please write us, and we will be glad to make you delivered prices.

TURNIP

For early use, sow as soon as the ground can be worked in spring. For sucessions sow at intervals of two weeks until the last week of July, from which time until the end of August, sowings may be made for main and late crops. The sowing should be made just before rain if possible, a rapid growth being important. One or two pounds will sow an acre.

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE—This most popular of table varieties as well as for stock feeding is globular shape, of good size and of attractive appearance. The roots are large. Purple or dark red above ground, white below. The flesh is white, fine grained and tender. The roots when in best condition for the table are about three inches in diameter, but are grown very much larger for stock feeding. This sort keeps well, and is one of the best for market use.

PURPLE TOP FLAT STRAP LEAVED—Also extensively used for the table. Roots are flat. Medium size. Purple or dark red above ground, white below. Flesh is white, fine-grained and tender.

POMERANIAN-WHITE GLOBE—One of the largest and most productive. Roots often grow to weigh ten or twelve pounds. Fine for stock feeding.

EARLY WHITE FLAT DUTCH—A very early Flat White Turnip of medium size and fine quality.

EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN—Extremely early and of splendid quality.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN—Similar to Purple Top Milan except the roots are a solid pure white.

AMBER GLOBE—One of the best of the yellow-fleshed sorts. Skin clear yellow except tip which is tinged green.

WHITE EGG—An early oval or egg-shaped variety.

COWHORN—This variety pure white except a little shade of green at the top. Is carrot-like in form. Grows nearly half out of the ground and is slightly crooked. It is delicate and well flavored. Very rapid growth. Fine for fall and early winter market use.

SEVEN TOP OR TURNIP GREENS—Grown almost exclusively for the tops.

SWEDISH OR RUSSIAN TURNIP, OR RUTABAGA—Should be sown from the 20th of June to the middle of July, in drills, cultivated carefully. The roots are best preserved in a pit or cellar during the winter and are excellent in early spring.

IMPROVED AMERICAN PURPLE TOP—Hardy productive variety. Roots oblong or globular in form with a very small tap root. Color bright yellow with a purple top.

WATERMELON

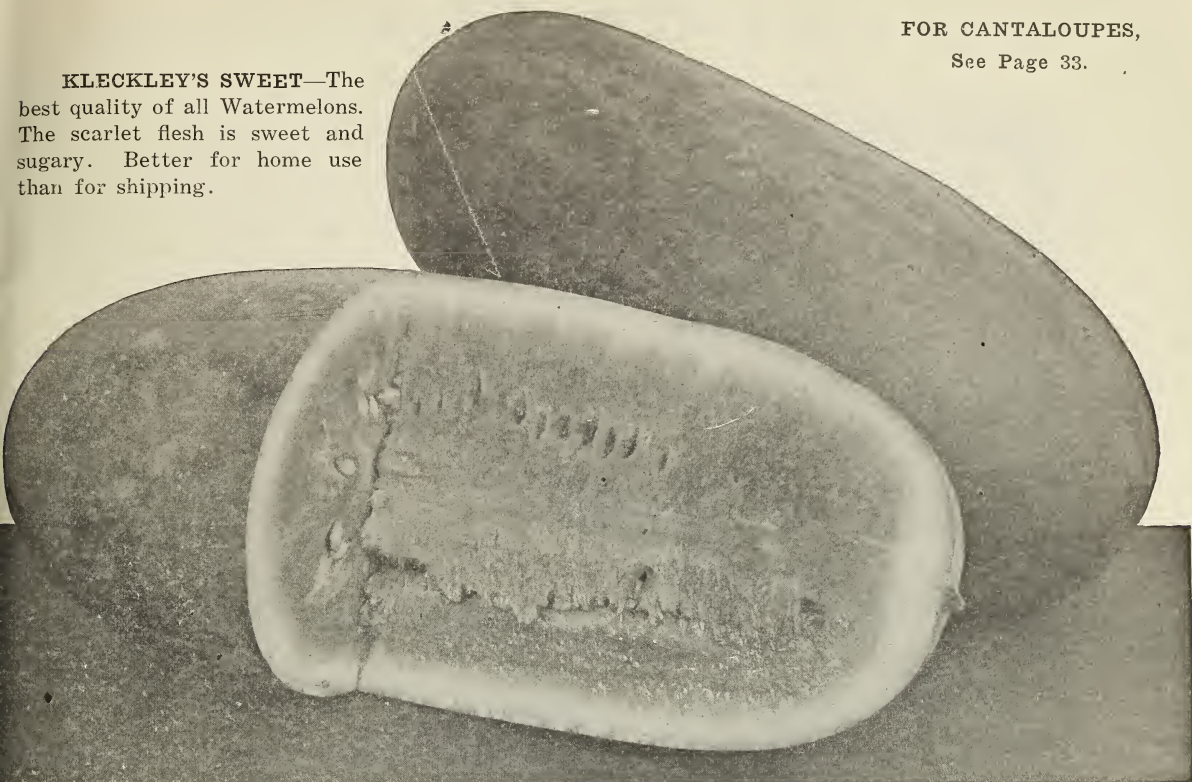
TOM WATSON—The melon that made Posey County famous. The dark green rind is tough but thin and easily withstands shipment to distant markets. The beet-red flesh extends to within three-fourths of an inch of the green rind. Heart is large with no sign of core. A fine, big eating melon. Very delicious in flavor. Most desirable for both the home garden and the market.



SPECIAL TOM WATSON MELON.

FOR CANTALOUPE,
See Page 33.

KLECKLEY'S SWEET—The best quality of all Watermelons. The scarlet flesh is sweet and sugary. Better for home use than for shipping.



KLECKLEY SWEET WATER MELON.

HALBERT'S HONEY—Vines are strong, vigorous growth and set fruits very freely. Four or five fine large melons are frequently seen clustered together. Skin is dark, glossy green. Flesh a beautiful crimson, the rich color and luscious quality extending to the thin rind.

MONTE CHRISTO—This most excellent variety is unsurpassed for home use or near markets. Fruits medium to large, oblong, tapering slightly toward the stem end. Flesh very bright rich red and exceedingly sweet. Not good for shipping.

FLORIDA FAVORITE—A very large long melon. Mottled dark green with stripes of lighter shade. Flesh very bright, deep, red, very sweet, tender and excellent.

McIVER'S SUGAR—One of the sweetest of Watermelons. Season rather late. Rind thin, and a poor shipper. Fine for the home garden.

SWEETHEART—Ripens early. Vines vigorous and productive. Fruit very heavy. Uniformly mottled light and dark green. Very tender, mild and sweet. A fine shipper.

ICE CREAM OR PEERLESS—A red delicious home market melon. Has too thin a rind for shipping.

GYPSY OR GEORGIA RATTLESNAKE—One of the largest varieties and stands shipments long distances. Fruit distinctly striped and mottled light and dark green. Flesh very sweet.

KOLB'S GEM—For market and shipping purposes, one of the best. Grows nearly round, is dark green with numerous stripes. Very thin and tough rind. Flesh bright red and good flavor.

WE DO NOT CLAIM TO BE THE LARGEST NOR THE LEADING SEED HOUSE IN THE WORLD, BUT WE ARE GROWING IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION. KEEP YOUR EYE ON US. SEND US AN ORDER. WE WILL TRY TO TAKE CARE OF IT SO WELL THAT YOU WILL WANT TO SEND US ANOTHER.

SWEET PEAS

Mixtures in Bulk and Packets. Packets 5c and 10c.

CHOICE MIXED—This mixture has been most carefully grown from our selected stock seed and it will afford a splendid variety of improved forms and in the widest possible range of desirable colors.

ECKFORD'S MIXED—We make up this mixture by combining in carefully considered proportions twenty-one separate named varieties, each the very choicest of its class. Nowhere can one procure a more excellent mixture of finely formed and beautifully colored, large flowering Sweet Peas.

SPENCER MIXED—In this splendid mixture will be found a wide range of colors of this comparatively new class. The flowers are of remarkably large size and wonderfully attractive form.

GRANDIFLORA MIXED—Varieties of the finest sorts.

NASTURTIUMS

In Bulk and Packets.

TALL, MIXED COLORS—The choicest collection of the most brilliant colors.

DWARF, MIXED COLORS—Unexcelled for border for all purposes. This long blooming variety is surely a luxury in flowers.

ASTERS—All varieties straight and mixed colors.

BALSAM or LADY

SLIPPER.

CALENDULA

CARNATION.

CENTAUREA

FOUR O'CLOCK.

HOLLYHOCKS.

LARKSPUR.

MARIGOLD.

PINKS.

PANSIES.

PETUNIA.

PORTULACA.

PHLOX.

POPPY

SWEET WILLIAM.

SNAPDRAGON.

SWEET ALYSSUM.

SALVIA or FLOWERING

SAGE.

VERBENA

ZINNIA.

VINES

HYACINTH BEANS.

WILD CUCUMBER.

MORNING GLORY.

CYPRES VINE.

BALSAM VINE.

MOON VINE.

BULBS

We handle all those varieties which are most desirable in this climate.

HYACINTH—Straight and mixed colors. Single and double.

TULIPS—Both Darwin and Parrot. Straight and mixed colors. Single and double.

NARCISSUS or DAFFODIL—All varieties. Single and double. Various colors.

CROCUS—The earliest of all flowers in spring. All varieties.

CANNAS—In many different colors.

TUBE ROSES—Double flowers. White only.

GLARIOLUS—The finest flowering bulbs. In many different colors.

FREESIAS—Great favorite for both flower beds and potting plants.

JONQUILS or EASTER FLOWERS—Mixed colors. Bloom early in spring.

CALADIUM or ELEPHANT EARS—For ornamental purposes only.



CROWN INOCULATING BACTERIA

EASY TO APPLY.

Simply Moisten the Seed Before Sowing. Full Directions in Every Package.

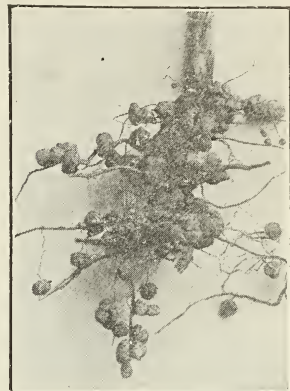
Prepared for Alfalfa, Soy Beans, Cow Peas, Field Beans, Navy Beans, Canada Peas, Garden Beans, Sweet Clover, Red Clover, Alsike Clover, Crimson Clover, Vetch, Sweet Peas, Garden Peas. When ordering state crop to be inoculated as there is different bacteria for each legume. Inoculation is used only on legumes, that is plants which bear their seeds in pods.

The illustration is of a Soy Bean root with the nodules produced by inoculation, making the plant a wonderful soil builder and forage crop. This plant has been feeding the soil nitrogen, the most valuable of all plant foods.

Inoculated legumes gather nitrogen from the air and store it in the root system there to be used by a following crop dependent upon this form of fertilizer.

Sam Jordan, the great Soy Bean expert, says that when Soy Beans are planted in the hills with Corn they really feed the Corn the same as Clover feeds Timothy, provided the Soy Beans are inoculated; but, if they are not inoculated and there is no inoculation already in the soil, the Beans are no more helped than weeds would be.

We have booklets and folders giving more particulars and information which it will pay you to read. They are FREE and we will be glad to mail them to you on request.



Inoculation may not be absolutely necessary in all cases: for instance; it is not always necessary on overflow land, but it is at least beneficial in practically all cases and really necessary in nearly all cases. It does not cost much. Does no harm, and may do a great deal of good. It is a practical kind of insurance and worth many times its cost as a help in getting the legumes started off well.

Admitting now that inoculation is a good thing and almost a necessity, the next question is how to get it in the best, cheapest, and most practical way. One way is to haul dirt from an old field that is growing a successful crop of the plant you wish to grow. That requires a lot of labor which is sometimes hard to get, and it might bring in other seeds.

The modern way is to use a so-called "pure cultures" or what is commonly known as "canned bacteria." These are cultures of the proper kind of bacteria kept pure and strong and propagated in some suitable material for growing and shipping them. They were first prepared and put out by the United States Department of Agriculture and the state colleges, and are now being put out in a commercial way by a number of firms. They comply with the Government rules, and maintain and put out a cheap, reliable, practical product.

PRICES :

CROWN INOCULATION.

Garden size	\$.45
One Acre size.....	.75
Two Acre size.....	1.40
Four Acre size.....	2.25
Six Acre size.....	3.00
By mail, postage extra.	

NITRAGIN.

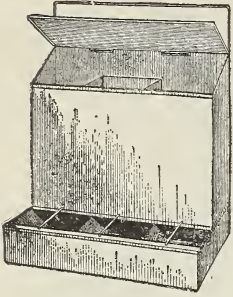
Garden size	\$.30
Half Acre size.....	.50
One Acre size.....	1.00
Two Acre size.....	1.80
Five Acre size.....	4.00
Ten Acre size.....	7.50
Postage extra.	

The principal reasons for Inoculation may be stated in five paragraphs.

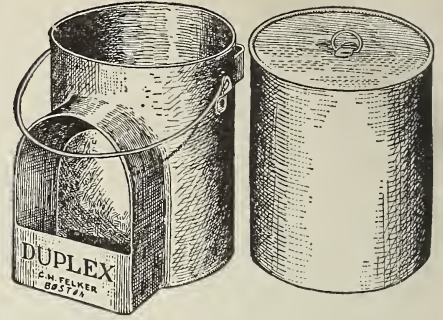
1. **Inoculated legumes** take up more nitrogen from the air to supply the plant resulting in faster growth, earlier maturity and larger crops.
2. **Inoculated legumes** take up more nitrogen than the plant itself requires, the surplus inuring to the benefit of future crops.
3. **Inoculated legumes** develop larger root systems than those not inoculated, and therefore reach the immense stores of potash and phosphorus in the soil, bringing them up to supply the plant. When the roots and stubble decay these elements are returned to the soil in a form available to future crops.
4. **Inoculated legumes** by taking their nitrogen from the air save the soil. When not inoculated, they drain the soil of its nitrogen just the same as wheat or timothy or any other non-leguminous plants.
5. **Inoculated legumes** contain more proteid matter than when not inoculated, greatly increasing their feeding value.

SUMMARY—Inoculation hastens maturity, insures the crop, improves its quality, enriches the soil, and saves fertilizer bills.

FEEDS, FEEDERS and REMEDIES



We carry a complete line of Mash and Grain Feeders and Watering Utensils for poultry and rabbits as well as self-feeders for hogs. A few of these are illustrated on this page. We can supply any size on request.



PRATT'S COMPLETE LINE

Poultry Regulator, 30c size, 60c size, 12 lb. pails, and 25 lb. pails.

Stock Conditioner, 30c size, 60c size, 12 lb. bags, and 25 lb. bags.

Animal Regulator, 30c, 60c and \$1.20 sizes.

Hog Tonic, \$1.20 size

All remedies for poultry.

Cow Tonic, 60c size

Also Baby Chick Feed, 30c and 60c. 14 lb. bags, 50 lb. bags.

DR. HESS & CLARK LINE.

Poultry Panacea. 30c, 60c, \$1.50 size packages, 25 lb. pails.

Stock Tonic. 30c, 60c, size packages. 12 lb. bags, 25 lb. pails.

Worm Powder. 60 size.

Healing Powder. 30c size.

Disinfectant. Quarts, $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons, and one gallon.

Fly Chaser. $\frac{1}{2}$ Gallon and one gallon sizes.

TALCIMIZED SODIUM FLUORIDE.

Kills Poultry Lice.

Purdue University, our Indiana State Agricultural College, recommends Sodium Fluoride. A recent publication of theirs states, "A new lice remedy. Sodium Fluoride is being recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture, and has been tested by Purdue with very satisfactory results." Talcimized Sodium Fluoride is easy to get, and easy to use, and very inexpensive. Price 35c lb., in $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. sift top can. Postage extra.

DARLING'S MEAT CRISPS.

The only sanitary meat for chicks and hens that is on the market. 3 lb. packages, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. packages.

LEE'S GOODS.

Lee's Egg Maker, 35c size.

Lee's Germazone, 75c.

Lee's Lice Liquid, 1 pint, 1 quart size.

Lee's Lice Powder, 25c size.

ZENOLEUM DISINFECTANT.

The most effective for all uses. Qts. and gallons.

BLACKMAN'S MEDICATED SALT BRICKS.

The well known guaranteed stock medicine in Brick form to put in the feed box. Let the horse decide how much medicine he needs. Once used, always used. One dozen in case.

CONKEY'S POULTRY REMEDIES THAT CURE.

Roup Cure, 30c and 60c size, \$1.20 size.

White Diarrhoea Remedy for chicks, 60c sizes.

Gape Remedy, 60c size.

Chicken Pox, 60c size.

Limberneck, 60c size.

And others.

Noxicide. Pints and quarts.

Lice Liquid. One-half gallon and gallons.

Buttermilk Starting Food for chicks. 1 lb., 5 lbs., 10 lb., 25 lb., and 50 lb. bags.

COW EASE.

The most satisfactory Fly Chaser made. Satisfaction guaranteed. $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon and gallon cans.

CHOLERINE FOR POULTRY.

The standard of all remedies for controlling roup, limberneck, cholera, White Diarrhoea, etc., in fact a perfect medicine for all fowls. 65c size bottled. (Liquid.)

AVICOL KEEPS CHICKS ALIVE.

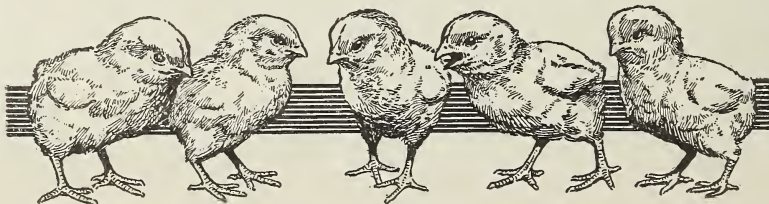
A highly recommended remedy for all bowel trouble for all fowls. Once used, always used. 25c size and \$1.00 size packages.

DON SUNG EGG LAYING TABLETS.

This is the Chinese formula and it does make your hens lay. We guarantee it. No eggs, no pay. 50c and \$1.00 size.

SUCCULENTA (Green Food Tablets.)

This is a condensed green food for little chicks, also for hens. It will color the eggs, not the shell. 50c and \$1.00 size.



Oyster Shells, Blatchford's Feeds, Grits, Charcoal

Crushed Oyster Shells

To secure best results in Poultry raising, the use of Oyster Shells is positively necessary. They contain carbonate of lime which is a material absolutely indispensable for the formation of egg shells, building of feathers and the strengthening of the sinews. It prevents soft shelled eggs, prevents hens eating their eggs. It makes the eggs larger and heavier.

MICA Crystal Grit

Invaluable for the grinding and crushing process to which all grains that chickens eat must be subjected. Put up in 100 pound bags.

This serves the same purpose as Mica Grit, but is not quite as hard and sharp. The Lime content of the stone, however, is of value in forming egg shells.

Crushed Mussel Shells

These have about the same Lime content as Oyster Shells. However, they are harder and dissolve slower.

Heneta Bone Grit

A manufactured Grit. Highly advertised.

Foust's Health Grit for Pigeons

CHARCOAL

Of value for chickens and hogs. We have it in various sizes, put up in bags of about 50 lbs. each.

SCRATCH FEEDS FOR POULTRY,

CHICK FEED FOR GROWING CHICKS,

PIGEON FEED IN HUNDRED POUND BAGS,

ROCK SALT IN LUMPS OF VARIOUS SIZES—JUST AS IT COMES FROM THE MINE.

BLACKMAN'S MEDICATED SALT BRICKS AND PLAIN SALT BRICKS.

ALFALFA LEAF MEAL,

MEAT SCRAPS,

CRACKED BONE FOR POULTRY,

TANKAGE FOR HOGS, 60% PROTEIN,

COTTON SEED MEAL,

BEET PULP,

} For Dairy Cows.

OLD PROCESS LINSEED OIL MEAL,

RAPIER'S CREAMO DAIRY FEED AND

A FULL LINE OF RAPIER'S OTHER FEEDS.

BLATCHFORD'S CALF MEAL

The Complete Milk-Equal



Sold in 100-, 50- and 25-pound bags.
Write for prices.

Just the thing to raise or veal your calves right from birth. Then sell your milk and get the benefit of the high creamery prices.

No more scouring calves.

It is absolutely the only milk substitute that contains all the elements necessary for rapid and healthy growth, and the only calf meal that is thoroughly cooked and prepared for digestion. Will push calves forward better and quicker than any other food.

100 pounds make 100 gallons of Complete Milk Substitute.

From Sow to Pasture

Wean your little pigs easily, safely and cheaply on

Blatchford's Pig Meal



From Pig-hood to Pork-age it gives big bone and solid flesh. Prevents loss of growth and vitality during the critical weaning period, and always makes the runts catch up.

Sold in 100-, 50- and 25-lb. bags.

Blatchford's Milk Mash

Will save your baby chicks

No more Bowel Trouble, Leg Weakness or White Diarrhea.

Try a bag of this complete milk substitute for all kinds of young poultry.

Grows
—matures
—fattens

Contains no drugs. Every bit food.

Sold in 100- and 25-lb. bags; also 4-lb. trial cartons.



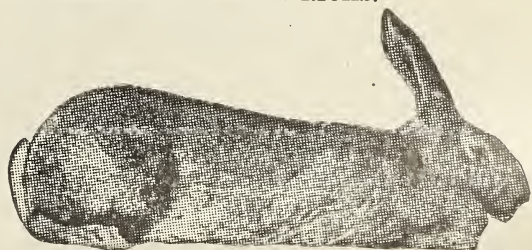
2½ lbs. in 8 weeks

Blatchford's

"Fill the Basket" Egg Mash

Fed dry, just as it comes from the bag, it is the best food for all kinds of poultry. Contains a perfectly balanced combination of milk, meat and grains, ground to the correct degree of coarseness for easy digestion.

Sold in 100-lb. bags



Feed Your Bunnies Blatchford's Rabbit Meal.

INSECTICIDES



Arsenate of Lead—Makes good fruit. 1 lb., 5 lbs., 10 lbs. and 100 lbs.

Arsenate of Calcium—Kills potato bugs. 1 lb.

Paris Green— $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 1 lb., 2 lb. and 5 pound packages.

Slug-Shot—For all garden vegetables. 1 lb. and 5 lb. packages.

Black Leaf 40—Death to aphid or plant lice. 1 Oz. to $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. size. Larger sizes on application.

Lime Sulphur Solution—1 gal., 5 gal., 10 gal. and barrels.

Lime Sulphur—Dry. 1 Lb., 5 lbs., 10 lbs., 50 lbs. and 100 lbs.

Scalecide—The tree saver. Kills San Jose Scale. 1 Gal., 5 gal., 10 gal. and 50 gal.

Pyrox Spray—For tomatoes and all vegetables. 1 Lb., 5 lbs., 10 lbs.

Bordeau Mixture—The great Fungicide. 1 lb.

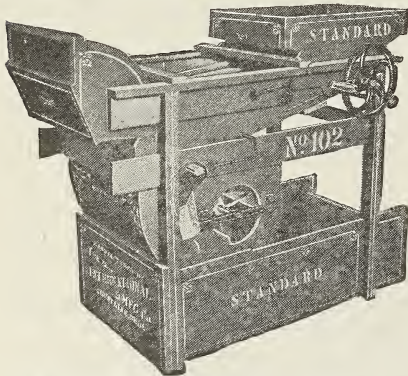
Tin Sprayers, 1 quart size.

STANDARD FAN MILLS.

The Climax in Fan Mill Construction.

The No. 102 Standard Cleaner.

The No. 102 is our Standard Farm Size Cleaner and is the most perfect Cleaner produced for the proper cleaning of any or all kinds of grains or seeds. We recommend its use for cleaning buckhorn and plantain from clover, cockle from wheat and especially for grading seed corn, when fitted with proper screens. This machine is also equipped with Automatic Vibrators for keeping screens clean. It is equipped with cone pulleys on drive and fan shafts, and has a separate straw spout, screening spout and grain box. Regularly equipped with 10 screens for grain and seed: Dimensions: Height 44 in., length 58 in., width 31 in. Shipping weight 184 lbs. Capacity: 20 bu. wheat per hour. 10 Bu. clover per hour.



Farm size. Model B. Write for prices.

CYCLONE SEEDERS.

Sows all kinds of grain, grass and clover seed perfectly; also fertilizers, ashes, etc. Machine is supplied with a distributing wheel which scatters seed evenly, and an automatic feed adjustment so that seed can be let out or shut off instantly. Frame is made from well seasoned yellow poplar and tough sycamore. Heavy duck hopper, holding $\frac{1}{2}$ bu., sows 5 acres per hour. Directions with each machine.

Will meet the most exacting demand.

GRAIN BAGS.

We sell Grain Bags, 16 oz. and 10 oz. cotton. Jute Hem Top. Write for prices on single bales of 100, 500 or 1,000.



"BLACK LEAF 40"

Nicotine Sulphate—40% Nicotine

This is the insecticide that is so highly recommended by Experiment Stations. It destroys Aphis (plant lice), Thrips, Leaf-hoppers on all tree, bush and vine fruits, vegetables, field crops, flowers and shrubs; also Apple Red Bug, Pear Psylla and similar soft-bodied sucking insects—all without injury to foliage.

May be combined with other sprays. Highly concentrated. Soluble in water—easy to mix—does not clog nozzles.

You can not go wrong by ordering "Black Leaf 40" for sucking insects.

PRICES:

1 oz.-	\$0.25—makes 6 gallons spray
$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.-	0.75- " 40 to 120 gals. spray
2 lb.-	2.50- " 160 to 500 " "
10 lb.-	10.75- " 800 to 2500 " "



The No. 101 Standard Cleaner.

Is built same as the No. 102, but is not equipped with Automatic Vibrators for keeping screens clean, consequently it does not have quite the same capacity.

The No. 110 Standard Cleaner.

Is a very convenient machine for the large farmer or for a small seed or grain house, equipped with 12 screens for different kinds of seed and fitted with power pulley. Standard Automatic Vibrators underneath each screen. By simple adjustment may be made to tap underside of screen rails 700 to 800 times per minute when machine is in motion, eliminating clogging of screen and increasing capacity. Dimensions: Height 44 in., length 58 in., width 36 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. Shipping weight 240 lbs. Capacity: 30 to 40 bu. per hour for wheat.

CLIPPER FAN MILL.



LAWN FERTILIZERS and LAWN GRASS



You do not have to 'keep off the grass' in Chicago's parks. Most public parks in the country are liberally sprinkled with "Keep off the grass" signs. What good are lawns if they are made only to look at? The Chicago Park System is one of the most constantly used and at the same time best kept system of parks in the world. Its lawns are always fresh. The grass is always vigorous, vivid green and inviting. Old and young alike spend many pleasant hours, not only looking at, but using these lawns to the fullest extent.

Nothing could make grass stand this constant wear and tear—rough usage—except the continued use of a vitalizing plant food.

The Park Commissioners of Chicago use fertilizer in great quantities—hundreds of tons—and the results speak for themselves.. The rules of the Commissioners to their gardeners follow:

OLD LAWN.

Scatter Sheep fertilizer as nearly as possible an eighth of an inch thick over the entire surface to be fertilized. At this rate one 100-pound bag would cover an area measuring $23\frac{1}{2} \times 23\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Apply either in the fall or early spring. If there is no frost in the ground, water thoroughly after the fertilizer has been put on. If the lawn is not at its best, by early summer make a second application, but be sure to keep the ground thoroughly damp for several days.

FOR MAKING NEW LAWNS AND GARDENS.

Spade up the ground thoroughly; sprinkle Sheep fertilizer as nearly as possible an eighth of an inch thick over the entire surface to be fertilized. Work the fertilizer thoroughly into the soil by raking. Be sure to pulverize the soil well. Then apply the seed, and water thoroughly.

FOR OUTDOOR PLANTS AND SHRUBBERY.

Sprinkle fertilizer as nearly as possible one-fourth of an inch thick over the ground, around the plants and shrubbery. One 100-pound bag will cover a space about $11\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Work fertilizer into the soil by raking, then water thoroughly. Sheep manure makes an excellent mulch, and, if applied in the fall, will help keep the shrubs and perennials from freezing out in the winter. This application should be repeated in the early summer, or as soon as the plants and shrubs are growing well.

These are the directions which the South Park Commissioners give their foremen. Inasmuch as the lawns and shrubbery in the South Parks of Chicago are as beautiful as any in the country, their system must be right. We recommend that you follow their methods carefully.



LAWN GRASS

Our fancy mixture for use on lawns; a mixture of hardy grasses all especially re-cleaned and weed seeds removed, the kind to sow if you want a green velvety lawn throughout the summer.

SHADYNOOK LAWN GRASS.

A special mixture for use under trees, on the north side of buildings, and other shaded places. Made from thoroughly re-cleaned seed, tested and especially selected for growth in the shade.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.

Fine for new lawns and fine for reseeding old lawns.

Our Own Brands of Feed



Sunny South Horse and Mule Feed

This feed is made of Corn, Oats, Alfalfa and Molasses, is a feed of the Highest Quality. There is enough grain to give strength, enough Alfalfa to bring up the protein feed value, and enough molasses to make it very palatable to draft horses as well as to growing stock. Your order for one bag or for a carload will have our very best attention, and since this is our own personal brand, and we have an enormous sale on it, you can rest assured you will receive fresh goods of the very best value.

Economy Hog Feed

The Feed that is good for Hogs. Big Hogs, Little Hogs, Middle Sized Hogs, all will grow faster and better if fed ECONOMY HOG FEED.

The Wisconsin Experiment Station recently completed an experiment in comparing shelled corn and ground barley as hog feed. The result is shown by a bulletin is a cost of two dollars less per hundred pounds of gain in favor of ground barley and tankage over corn and tankage.

We use Ground Barley in our hog feed. We use other grain products to bring the fat and protein content up and make it a GREAT HOG FEED. In addition to the grains we use 60% protein Digester Tankage, the best we can buy. A small amount of Fine Ground Charcoal completes the list of our ingredients. Everything we put into this Hog Feed is a good feed when fed alone. When combined so as to make the ration which ECONOMY HOG FEED makes it is a Winner.

Order a 100-lb. sack, or a ton, or a carload, and be convinced.

Economy Hog Feeders

For the benefit of those of our customers who have not a self-feeder on hand and who cannot find time to build one, we are offering a good self feeder, to hold about four or five hundred pounds of ground feed. It has rubberoid covered roof. This feeder is painted and neatly lettered, and may be moved about in the field or lot without much effort. It is set on two by four runners and can be pulled with one horse very readily. If you haven't a feeder on hand, send us your order for any number that you need, price \$12.00 F. O. B., Evansville.

Golden Egg Dry Mash

This Mash is a result of years of experiment and we believe the resulting formula is good as can be secured. The mash is so concentrated as to furnish sufficient albumen for the white of eggs and sufficient yolks to make it of great value for egg producing. We are so sure that our formula is correct that we sell our mash on a MONEY BACK GUARANTEE. It is put up in one hundred pound bags and sold under a positive statement of analysis. It is frequently tested by competent chemists. It should be kept before your chickens at all times, and you will get eggs when other people's chickens are not laying.

Packed in 100 pound bags. We can sell you this feed in smaller quantities if you desire. Orders will be filled for any amount.

IN ADDITION TO THE FEEDS WE MANUFACTURE OURSELVES, WE ARE DISTRIBUTORS FOR AND JOBBERS OF FEEDS OF ALL KINDS FOR HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS, CHICKENS, RABBITS, BIRDS, ETC. THROUGHOUT THE YEAR WE HANDLE LARGE QUANTITIES OF FEED OATS, FEED CORN, MILL FEEDS OF ALL KINDS, AND WE TAKE THIS MEANS OF SOLICITING YOUR ORDERS FOR YOUR REQUIREMENTS ALONG ANY OF THESE LINES.

Planting, Maturity and Weight Table

This is for field planting, and where plants and roots are stated, it is necessary to have them beforehand. The third column indicates the distance that the plants should stand in the rows, and where seed is sown they should be thinned out to this distance. The fifth column indicates maturity from the time plants are planted in the field or seed is sown in the field. Also note that last column is approximate weight of seeds and not products. Time of planting and maturity is for latitude of Evansville.

	Time to Sow or Plant	Distance of Rows Apart	Dis. of Plnts in Rows	Quantity per Acre	Ready to Use	Ap. Wt. of Seed per Bu. in Lbs*
Alfalfa	*Mar. to Sept.	Broadcast	Broadcast	20 lbs.	Next Year	60
Barley—Bearded	Spring or Fall	Broadcast	Broadcast	84 to 112 lbs.	.....	48
Beans—Dwarf and Navy	Apr. to Aug.	2½ ft.	4 to 6 in.	90 lbs.	8 weeks	60
Beans—Soja	May to June	Broadcast	Broadcast	1 to 1½ bu.	Fall & Winter	60
Beans—Pole	May to June	4 ft.	3 ft.	40 lbs.	10 weeks	60
Beets—Table	Feb. to July	12 to 18 in.	4 in.	6 to 8 lbs.	1½ to 3 mo.	19½
Beets—Sugar	Apr. to June	2½ to 3 ft.	6 to 8 in.	5 to 6 lbs.	Fall & Winter	19½
Blue Grass—Kentucky	Feb. to Oct.	Broadcast	Broadcast	21 to 35 lbs.	.....	14
Buckwheat	June to Aug.	Broadcast	Broadcast	1 bu. or 50 lbs.	Fall	50
Broom Corn	Like Corn	3½ to 4 ft.	In Drills	10 to 12 lbs.	.....	46
Cabbage—Plants	Mar. to Aug.	30 in.	15 to 20 in.	7,000 to 14,000	June to W'ter	54
Carrot	Mar. to June	1 to 2 ft.	3 to 4 in.	3 to 4 lbs.	45 to 70 days	28
Celery—Plants	June to Aug.	3 to 4 ft.	6 to 9 in.	15,000 to 30,000	4 to 5 mo.	37
Clover—Red and Sapling	*Feb. to Sept.	Broadcast	Broadcast	8 to 10 lbs.	Next year	60
Clover—Alsike	Feb. to Sept.	Broadcast	Broadcast	5 to 8 lbs.	Next year	60
Clover—White	Feb. to Sept.	Broadcast	Broadcast	10 to 12 lbs.	.....	60
Clover—Sweet, W. B.	*Feb. to Sept.	Broadcast	Broadcast	10 to 15 lbs.	.....	60
Clover—Crimson	July to Sept.	Broadcast	Broadcast	12 to 15 lbs.	May 1	60
Clover—Japan	Feb. to Sept.	Broadcast	Broadcast	25 to 30 lbs.	.....	25
Corn—Field (checked)	Apr. to July	3½ to 4 ft.	3½ to 4 ft.	6 lbs.	3 to 4 mo.	56
Cucumber	Apr. to July	4 to 5 ft.	4 ft.	2 lbs.	2 to 2½ mo.	39
Egg Plant—Plants	May to June	3 ft.	2½ to 3 ft.	5,000 to 6,000	60 days	39
Endive	Aug.	18 in.	12 in.	4 to 5 lbs.	2 to 2½ mo.	26
Grass Seeds—Lawn	*Feb. to Oct.	Broadcast	Broadcast	80 to 100 lbs.	8 to 10 weeks	20
Horseradish—Roots	Feb. to Mar.	2½ ft.	12 to 18 in.	12,000 to 15,000	6 to 8 mo.	.....
Kafir	Apr. to July	3½ to 4 ft.	In Drills	50 to 75 lbs.	.....	50
Kale—Spring and Winter	*Feb. to Sept.	Broadcast	Broadcast	6 to 8 lbs.	5 to 6 weeks	56
Kohl Rabi—Plants	Mar. to Apr.	1½ to 2 ft.	10 to 12 in.	21,000 to 34,000	2 1-3 to 3 mo.	56
Lettuce—Plants	*Mar. to Sept.	12 to 15 in.	6 to 8 in.	40,000 to 80,000	1½ to 2 mo.	35
Melon—Musk	May to July	4 to 6 ft.	4 to 6 ft.	2 lbs.	2½ to 3 mo.	32
Melon—Water	May to June	8 to 10 ft.	8 to 10 ft.	3 lbs.	3 months	35
Millet—German	May to July	Broadcast	Broadcast	1 bu.	6 to 7 weeks	50
Millet—Hungarian	May to July	Broadcast	Broadcast	50 to 75 lbs.	.....	50
Millet—Japanese	May to July	Broadcast	Broadcast	15 to 20 lbs.	.....	35
Mustard	*Mar. to Sept.	Broadcast	Broadcast	4 to 5 lbs.	6 to 8 weeks	56
Oats—Spring	Mar. to Apr.	Broadcast	Broadcast	1½ to 2 bu.	July 1	32
Oats—Winter	*Feb. to Sept.	Broadcast	Broadcast	1½ to 2 bu.	Jun. 20-July 10	32
Okra	Apr. to May	2½ to 3 ft.	8 to 10 in.	8 to 10 lbs.	60 to 70 days	48
Onions—For large bulbs	Mar. to Apr.	12 to 14 in.	.....	4 to 5 lbs.	July to Aug.	39
Onions—For sets	Mar. to Apr.	10 to 12 in.	.....	40 to 50 lbs.	July	39
Onion Sets	Feb., Mar. Apr.	12 in.	4 in.	15 to 16 bu.	June	32
Orchard Grass	Feb. to Oct.	Broadcast	Broadcast	15 to 20 lbs.	.....	14
Parsley	Mar. to Apr.	12 in.	.....	15 lbs.	July	42
Parsnips	Mar. to Apr.	18 in.	4 to 6 in.	5 to 7 lbs.	Fall & Winter	18
Peas—Smooth	Feb. to Mar.	2½ to 3 ft.	.....	84 to 112 lbs.	7 weeks	60
Peas—Wrinkled	Apr. to May	2½ to 3 ft.	.....	84 to 112 lbs.	7 to 9 weeks	56
Peas—Canada Field	Feb. to Apr.	Broadcast	Broadcast	90 lbs.	June 15	60
Peas—Cow	May to July	Broadcast	Broadcast	1½ bu.	3 months	60
Pepper—Plants	May 15	30 in.	15 to 18 in.	11,000 to 14,000	2 to 2½ mo.	28
Potatoes—(Early)	Mar. to Apr.	27 in.	10 to 12 in.	8 to 12 bu.	June to July	60
Potatoes—(Late)	July to Aug.	30 in.	15 to 18 in.	8 to 10 bu.	Oct. to Nov.	60
Sweet Potato—Plants	May 15	3 ft.	20 to 24 in.	7,000 to 8,000	Sept. to W'ter	45
Pumpkin	May	8 to 10 ft.	8 to 10 ft.	2 lbs.	Fall	24
Radish	Feb. to Aug.	10 to 15 in.	3 in.	8 to 10 lbs.	24 to 40 days	56
Rape	Feb. to Oct.	Broadcast	Broadcast	6 to 8 lbs.	6 to 8 weeks	56
Red Top	*Feb. to Sept.	Broadcast	Broadcast	4 to 5 lbs.	.....	14
Rhubarb—Roots	Feb. to Apr.	4 ft.	2 to 3 ft.	5,000 to 7,000	Next year	.....
Rye	Aug. to Nov.	Broadcast	Broadcast	1 to 2 bu.	April 20	56
Salsify	Mar. to Apr.	1½ to 2 ft.	3 to 4 in.	6 to 8 lbs.	Fall & Winter	18
Sorghum	Apr. to July	3½ to 4 ft.	In Drills	6 to 8 lbs.	.....	50
Spinach—Early	*Feb. to Sept.	Broadcast	Broadcast	15 to 20 lbs.	8 weeks	48
Squash—Spring	May	4 ft.	3 ft.	3 lbs.	July	26
Squash—Winter	May to June	6 to 8 ft.	6 to 8 ft.	2 lbs.	Fall & Winter	22
Sudan	May 15-July 15	Broadcast	Broadcast	15 to 20 lbs.	.....	40
Sunflower .....	.....	.....	.....	3 to 5 lbs.	.....	46
Teosinte	May to June	3 to 3½ ft.	8 to 10 in.	3 to 5 lbs.	Aug. to Oct.	46
Timothy	Feb. to Oct.	Broadcast	Broadcast	10 to 15 lbs.	.....	45
Turnip	*Feb. to Sept.	Broadcast	Broadcast	1½ to 2 lbs.	1½ to 2 mo.	56
Vetch	Aug. to Oct.	Broadcast	Broadcast	50 lbs.	May	50
Wheat	*Sept. to Oct.	Broadcast	Broadcast	1 to 1½ bu.	June 20	60

*Indicates that the crop can be planted in the Spring or Fall; if in the Spring, February to April; in the Fall, August and September.

Ohio Valley Seed Co.

Evansville, Indiana

Everything in

SEEDS

for the Farm

and Garden

FEEDS

For Stock,

Poultry

and Pets

